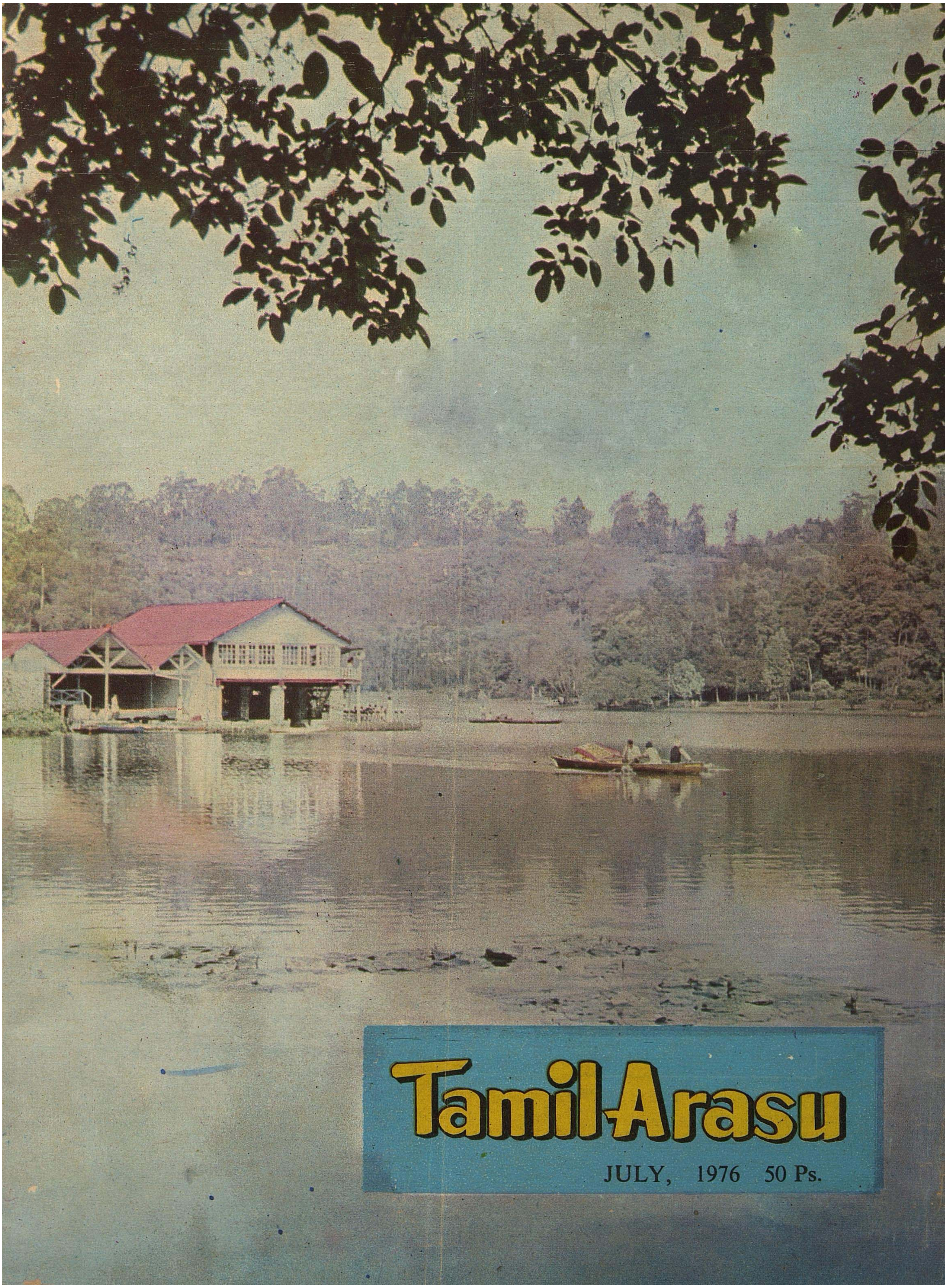
Tamil Arasu
JULY, 1976 50 Ps.

Benefits of President's Rule In Tamilnadu

* PRICES of Food and other commodities come tumbling down.

* Surprise raids and checks by Civil Supplies Officials ensure quality and fair price for all consumer articles.

* All pending Labour Disputes and Lock-outs resolved to benefit 24,000 workers involved.

* In 88 out of 204 big factories workers participation has come into being. Apprenticeship vacancies have been located for absorbing 7781 trained youth.

* Minimum wages have been fixed and announced for all types of agricultural labour.

* Debt Relief made available for agriculturists and economically weaker sections by moratorium till January 15, 1977.

* For establishing book banks in schools a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was released in February. Students hostels are supplied essential commodities at controlled rate.

* "It is when we get out of step that we become Weak", said the Prime Minister. Tamil Nadu is now Marching in step with the Nation.

‘try to do

ordinary things extraordinarily well. In this way all can participate in nation-building.’

—Indira Gandhi

LET US GET ON WITH THE JOB OF

NATION-BUILDING

davp-76/37

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Tamil Arasu

Issue : 11

JULY 1976

July 23 is Birth Anniversary of Tilak — —
The Father of Indian Unrest

July 23, 1976 is being observed as Tilak Jayanthi.

Born a year before the "war of independence", (*i.e.*, on 23-7-1856) Tilak died twenty-seven years before India became free. His life thus spans the major part of our struggle for freedom, the part which, like an iceberg, is hidden from the public view. It was Tilak who first made his countrymen conscious of their slavery and created in them the urge for freedom. Chirol called him the father of Indian unrest. But Tilak did much more than germinate unrest in the minds of his countrymen. He made it vocal ; he gave it shape ; he directed it into constructive channels.

When Tilak appeared on the scene, Indian politics was a diversion for the leisured classes. When he left it, it was broad-based on the participation of the common people. As early as 1896 Tilak wrote ; 'There is no greater folly than the assumption of the educated classes that they are separate from the mass of the people. They must realise that they are part and parcel of the whole — the Indian masses. Their own salvation depends on the salvation of the people.

THE SAVANT WHO GAVE US THE VALUE OF DISCIPLINE, UNITY AND STRENUOUS EFFORT IN NATIONAL CAUSE

Tilak made people realise that nothing could be achieved without discipline, unity and strenuous effort. He did not merely coin the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it." He blazed the trail for it through life-long struggle and sacrifice, through persecution and imprisonment, through dynamic and multifarious activity. He was the first to rouse and mobilise public opinion for national ends.

Freedom from British rule was the ruling passion of Tilak's life. As Mahatma Gandhi is the Father of the Nation, so is Lokamanya Tilak the Father of Indian Nationalism.

There could be no better summing up of Tilak's life than the obituary tribute of Gandhiji.

"It is difficult to believe of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak as dead. He was so much part of the people. No man of our times had the hold on the masses that he had. The devotion that he commanded from thousands of his countrymen was extraordinary. He was unquestionably the idol of the people. His word was law among thousands. A giant among men has fallen. The voice of a lion is hushed. What was the reason of his hold on his countrymen ? I think the answer is simple. His patriotism was a passion with him, He knew no religion but love of his country. He was a born democrat."

Bombay's Reverances

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was in Bombay on August 1, 1920 —the day when the Lokmanya died, wrote : "the whole of Bombay's million population seemed to have poured out to do reverence to the great leader whom they had loved so well."

The following few quotations of his give a glimpse into Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak's sterling patriotism.

"All I wish to say is that, inspite of the verdict of the jury, I maintain that I am innocent. There are higher powers that rule the destiny of men and nations, and it may be the will of Providence that the cause (Swaraj) I represent may prosper more by my suffering than by my remaining free." He lived.

* * * *

"Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it. . ."

* * * * * *

". . .We do not ask for any favours. We want only justice. The whole matter could be compressed in one word—self government or Swaraj."

* * * * * *

"It is one's inherent right to fight for the liberty of his people, for a change in the Government."

* * * * * *

Swadeshi :

". . .Just as it is foolish to expect a person to learn swimming before getting into the water, equally foolish it is to say that people should use SWADESHI after there is sufficient production of indigenous goods. This production is possible only when there is sufficient encouragement either from the people or from the Government."

"There has been much talk about social reform. But we have to bear in mind that we have to reform the masses and if we dissociate ourselves from them, reform would become impossible."

* * * * * *

"Those who want to live according to their own individual whims should do so on a desert island."

* * * * * *

Untouchability :

"I would not recognise even God if He said that untouchability was ordained by Him."

* * * * * *

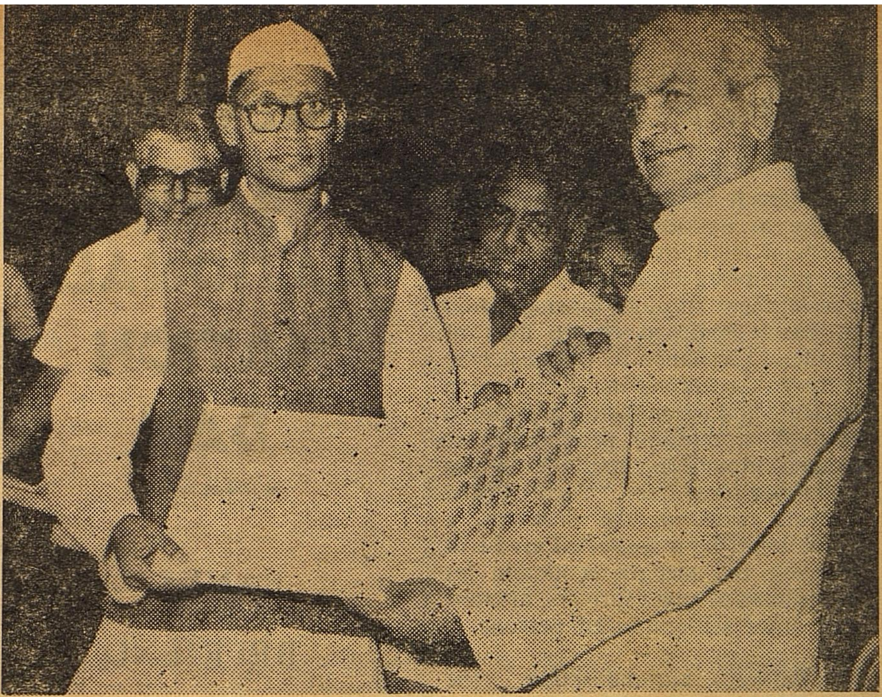
National Language :

"If you want to draw a nation together, there is no force more powerful than a common language."

A MAN OF UNIMPEACHABLE CHARACTER

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO KAMARAJ

Speech of Thiru Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Tamil Nadu, presiding over the function connected with the release of the stamp in honour of late Thiru Kamaraj at 9-30 a.m. on 15th July, 1976.



This is a memorable occasion when the nation is celebrating the memory of one of its greatest sons. Thiru Kamaraj was not born in a rich family, neither did he receive higher education. Heeding the call of the nation, he started off his career as an ordinary volunteer, but by sheer devotion to his motherland and his sincerity of purpose he rose to the heights of being the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for nearly two terms and when Panditji invited him to become the President of the National Congress during a crucial period in the history of post-independent India, he, for a minute did not hesitate to give up the Chief Ministership.

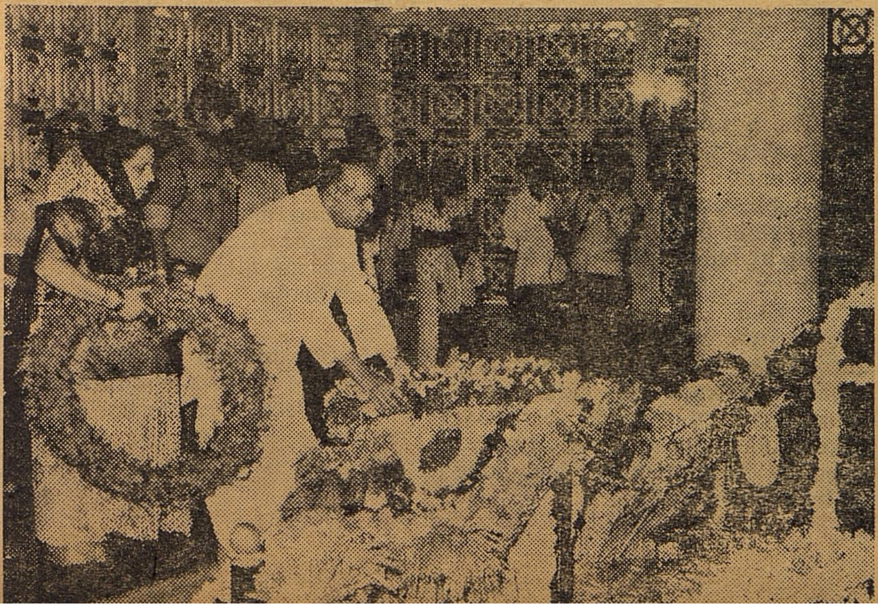
I had the opportunity of coming into contacts with him first in the National Development Council meetings and other Conferences attended by the Chief Ministers. My personal contacts with him increased by the time he became the President of the Congress Party. **I found him to be pacific in solving problems and a man of unimpeachable character and integrity.** His prowess came to be known to the world immediately after the demise of our beloved leader Nehruji. When many important countries of the world were thinking that India would go down by internal wrangles after the demise of Nehru, Thiru Kamaraj appeared on the scene and effected a smooth change over. He repeated the same performance after the demise of Thiru Lal Bahadur Shastri and effected the election of the present Prime Minister. This helped a great deal to enhance the image of the country as a mature democratic country in the eyes of the world. **In his deeds Kamaraj was always guided by wider National perspective.**

Silent Work for State :

During his Chief Ministership, beginning from 1952, he led the State by his shrewd, silent and dedi cated work in the path of infrastructure for the economic development of the State in the field of power, communication, industries etc. Education was brought within the easy reach of even the poorest, with the introduction of free education and mid-day meal scheme. The days of his Chief Ministership are still remembered by the people of Tamil Nadu.

As a true leader of the masses and as a man from among them, Thiru Kamaraj showed extreme cancern over their problems and tried his best to solve them. He had no difficulty in establishing a rapport with the people and they in turn showered affection and respect on him whether he was in or out of power. Even people belonging to other political organisations had personal regards for him in spite of their political differences.

Just about ten days before his demise, I had the opportunity to pay a courtesy call on him ; at that time unfortunately he was not keeping good health. I had the opportunity of talking to him for about an hour. During my talk I found that his mind was alert and his views on matters of national importance were clear. I am sure that if had recouped from illness, he would have played an important role on the national scene. **He had fought for the freedom of India and he believed that freedom can be safeguarded only by a strong and united country.**



National Leader :

He was not only a leader of the poor but he himself led the life of a poor man. Though he was born in Tamil Nadu and was Chief Minister here for a considerable period, he belonged to the whole country as a National Leader.

Vanakkam.

JAI HIND.

JULY 19TH BANK NATIONALISATION DAY

BANKS BEFRIEND WEAKER SECTIONS

NEW LIFE BLOSSOMS IN A HOST OF VILLAGES ADOPTED BY BANKS

On July 19, 1969 the Government of India took a momentous step when it nationalised 14 major commercial banks. The main objective of nationalisation is to use financial institutions as instruments for promoting economic and social development through diversification of bank credit to ensure flow of financial assistance to the neglected sectors of economy in an increasing measure and mobilisation of deposits through a massive programme of branch expansion, specially in the unbanked rural areas. As the Prime Minister said on the occasion, a bank could be a source of credit to improve the meagre economic lot of millions of small farmers, artisans and other self-employed persons.

Before nationalisation the scheduled commercial banks were getting deposits mainly from individuals (the common man) and these were largely used to provide credit facilities to the urban sector, much to the neglect of the backward regions. Private control over banks during those days resulted in the diversification of deposits to industrial houses controlled by bank directors. The resources of the banks were sometimes used by directors and their associates for speculation, hoarding and cornering of stocks. The loaning policies of the banks favoured investments in luxury and non-essential items rather than in the necessities of the common man. Very little investment was made in agriculture though deposits from villages were taken by the banks. In 1969, agriculture, which contributed half of the national income, secured only Rs. 200 crores advances from private banks as against its real need of Rs. 2,300 crores.

Nationalisation has replaced heriditary top management with a class of professional managers :

Since the nationalisation, there has been rapid progress in the opening of bank branches in the rural areas, particularly in the unbanked and under-banked areas. The total number of bank branches in the country has gone up from 8,321 in July, 1969 to 20,451 by the end of December, 1975. Of these 7,388 branches are in rural areas, compared to 1,860 in July, 1969. Out of every 100 new branches opened since nationalisation, 46 were in rural areas.

The business of rural branches in regard to mobilisation of deposits and extension of advances has also been impressive. The overall deposit growth of commercial banks had gone up by 148 percent since nationalisation up to the end of December, 1974, while the deposits of rural branches increased by 550 per cent during the same period. Similarly advances extended by commercial bank increased by 129 per cent since nationalisation. The advances given by rural branches had gone up by 818 per cent.

The banks also played an important role in the implementation of schemes like the Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies (MFAL) which were set up during the Fourth Plan period. These schemes were intended to provide supplementary occupation and employment opportunities to the rural poor through rural works.

With a view to develop the rural economy by providing credit and other facilities to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs, ten Regional Rural Banks sponsored by public sector banks were set up last year. Schemes were introduced in the fields of agriculture and small-scale and cottage industries to assist in the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme. These banks have been advancing loans to landless agricultural labourers to take up activities allied to agriculture such as dairy farming, bee-keeping and sheep breeding. Persons who have been allotted land under the land distribution scheme are being provided finance for crop loans, land development and purchase of bullocks. There was accounts and the amount involved. Whereas in June, 1969 the number of borrowal accounts, in the agricultural sector was1,64,000 they had increased to 27,49,000 by September, 1975. Over the same period, the outstanding advances increased from Rs. 1.62 crores to Rs. 842 crores.

Public sector banks have extended assistance to educated unemployed under half a million jobs programme and employment promotion programme. By the end of June 1975 the banks had extended advances of Rs. 34.15 crores to nearly 32,000 persons.

Under the scheme of adopting villages for intensive development programmes, the 14 nationalised banks had adopted 17,552 villages by the end of June, 1975. Under the scheme the banks provided credit for an all-round development of the villages.

Nationalisation of banks has thus proved to be a boon not only to the neglected sectors but also to the national economy as a whole.

◆◆

A FIFTH OF TAMIL NADU STRICKEN WITH DROUGHT

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL FOR HELP OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

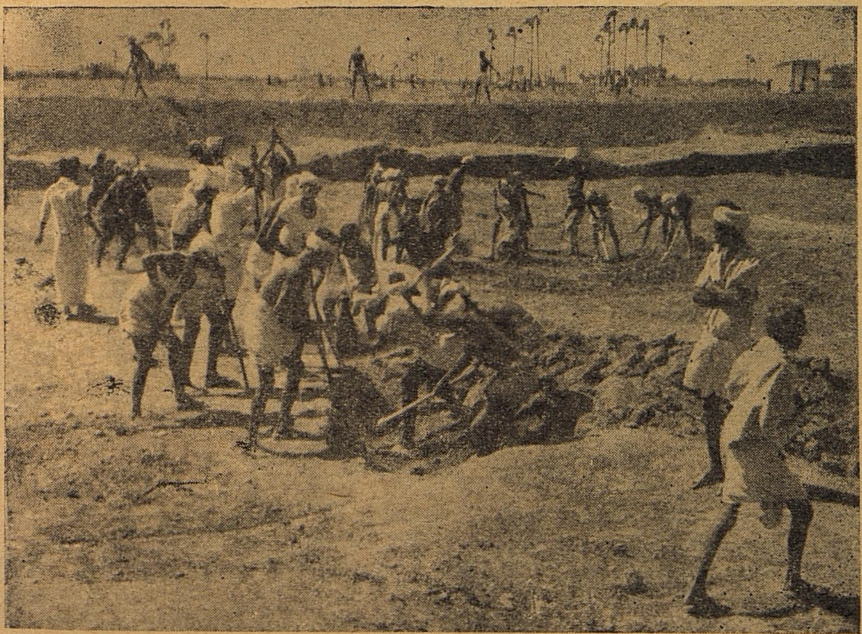
Public are no doubt aware that acute drought conditions prevail in the districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Salem, North Arcot and South Arcot due to the failure of the north-east monsoon for the second successive year. As many as 4,131 villages and more than 10,000 hamlets are affected. Hopes that the situation would partly ease with the advent of the south-west monsoon have not materialised in the context of the unprecedented heavy deficiency in the south-west monsoon rains in the principal catchment areas of our irrigation systems.

Large scale drought relief operations are underway in all the affected districts. As first priority, drinking water supply programmes involving an expenditure of more than Rs. 8.5 crores are under implementation. Employment oriented schemes involving employing one lakh agricultural labourers are in full swing. The public may rest assured that the situation is well under control and all efforts have been mobilised to provide assistance in the districts concerned.

Under the present severe drought conditions prevalent in parts of Tamil Nadu, I would like to appeal to the people in general and the social workers and organisations in particular to come forward and make their contribution to alleviate the distress of the people in the affected areas. This contribution could take the form of adoption of hamlets or villages for provision of drinking water, making available drilling rigs to the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, sinking deep bore wells or deepening existing drinking water wells in selected locations and provision of lorries for transporting drinking water in the affected municipalities and similar assistance. Apart from such help, assistance will also be welcome in the supply of fodder and cattle feed, particularly in Tirunelveli district, where the fodder situation is difficult.

Institutions which wish to assist the Government in the drought relief programmes may get in touch with the Revenue Secretary at Madras or the Collector of the affected districts.

I have no doubt that non-official organisations would contribute their utmost towards reinforcing Goverment's efforts to assist people in the drought affected areas.



TAMILNADU TEA PLANTATION CORPORATION LIMITED

(A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking)

Hill Cottage, Coonoor-2

REQUIRE

A SECRETARY-CUM-CHIEF ACCOUNTS OFFICER

Scale : (*a*) Rs. 950—50—1,350 or
(*b*) Rs. 1,400—100—1,800 p.m. plus allowances

Qualifications :

(*a*) **Essential** :

1. Should be a Graduate.
2. Should be Fellow/Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India, or Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, India or equivalent qualifications from the Corresponding Institutions of U.K.

(*b*) **Desirable** :

Diploma from the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Experience :

Minimum of 5 years experience in Financial Management in a reputable large limited Company, preferably a plantation Company. Duties will be as assigned by the Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited. The candidates should attend the interview in the Chambers of the Chief Conservator of Forests (General) Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, 81, Mount Road, Madras-6 on 21st August, 1976 at 10-30 a.m. at their own cost. Applications should be in a plain paper furnishing the Bio-Data and experiences. The candidates selected will be fitted in any one of the above scale of pay. The applications should reach the Managing Director on or before 10-8-1976.

K. DURAIRAJ,
Managing Director,
Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corpn. Ltd.

DIPR/34524/76.

TIRUKKURAL SEMINAR IN CITY

Speech delivered by Thiru Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Tamil Nadu at the inauguration of the Seminar on Tirukkural held on, Friday, the 9th July, 1976.

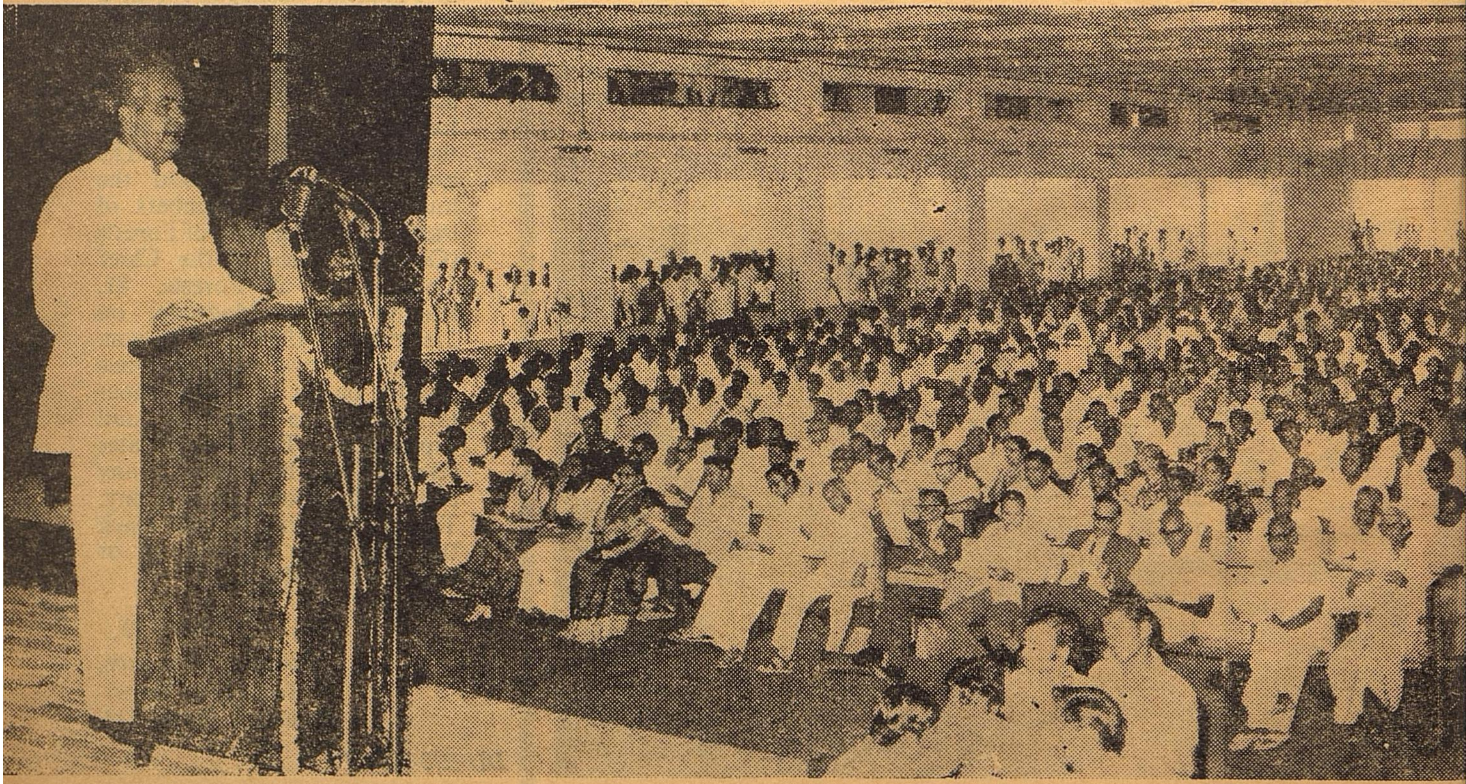
I am happy to be with you to participate in this function to inaugurate the Seminar on Thirukkural. We have with us today many eminent scholars from all over Tamil Nadu, who will be speaking on various topics connected with the Thirukkural during the course of the Seminar. I cannot claim to know about this great work in the same manner as they do. However, despite the fact that I have come here only recently, I have for long heard of the greatness of the Thirukkural and the abiding place it has in the hearts of everyone in this part of the country.

Since two thousand years or more, right from the mists of antiquity, the Thirukkural has come down to us as a prized possession, Even more than that, it has become a part of the cultural and spiritual consciousness of the people here. From my own knowledge and understanding of it, I would like to view it against an even wider background. **I would like to think of Thirukkural as a superlative contribution to Indian thought, deriving its strength from the intellectual and cultural life of the country, and in turn enriching them. I would like to think of it as a work which belongs not to any particular part of India, but to the entire country.** It takes its rightful place with works like the Bhagawad Gita or the Bhisma Parva of the Mahabharata, with which it has a good deal in common.

The language of the Kural is Tamil, which I understand was much more widely spoken in peninsular India than it is today. It is a beautiful mellifluous language, capable of being a vehicle of the highest art and philosophy. But what makes the work so significant to us is that the thoughts that it expresses are the finest products of our country's culture, not confined to time or place, as relevant here as elsewhere, and as important to us now, as it was in the past and will be in the future. Thiruvalluvar who is the author of this work is a legendry figure, like all others of our ancient works. We regard them more as an archetype of wisdom than as a person, in the same way as we regard the authors of the Upanishads or the Bhagawad Gita, or the numerous great works which we have produced from time to time throughout the country. Some say that he was a Jain, though many others say that he was not. I mention this only because it confirms the universality of the thoughts found in Thirukkural.

Powerful Impact of Kural

It is rare indeed to find a work which can appeal equally to men who are so far removed from one another historically as well as geographically. Apparently, the human situation is perennial. What motivated people two or three thousand years ago continue to motivate them even to-day. Human emotions human feelings, susceptibilities, notions of right and wrong, good and evil, and even ideas of renunciation and the ultimate goal of life, were all the same in Thiruvalluvar's time as they are in our own. **That is why if we read the Thirukkural to-day, it makes such a powerful impact upon us.** When the Kural says, "Can there be any greater enemy to mankind than anger? or " Share your food with the hungry and help life in all forms. Do not deprive another creature of its own dear life," it speaks to us directly and has immediate appeal. **The beauty of the work lies in the fact that it has grasped those essential and unchanging elements of the human situation and of the human mind.**



It is a Self Culture :

I see that many aspects of the Kural are going to be discussed during this Seminar. The great work is like a *Kamadhenu*, yielding varied kinds of fruits, capable of many meanings, and of guiding people in many ways. Many learned persons, scholars and intellectuals who have thought deeply on the problems of life, are taking part in this Seminar. The outcome is bound to be of great utility. When you have a look at the greatness of Thirukkural from different and new angles, you reinterpret it in the context of your environment. This is a process which has to go on continuously, because the context is also changing continuously. Each new effort is an effort at self-culture. It educates us and inspires in us the right values with which we can face our own contemporary life more fully and more purposefully. It brings us closer to humanity, teaches us the kinship of all life.

To me it has been a singular privilege to take part in a function concerning the Thirukkural. It has deepened my own insight into matter. I have no doubt that to the numerous persons who would be participating in this Seminar and to the numerous others who would be following its deliberations the experience would be equally significant.

* *

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES FOR PANIA CHILDREN IN THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT

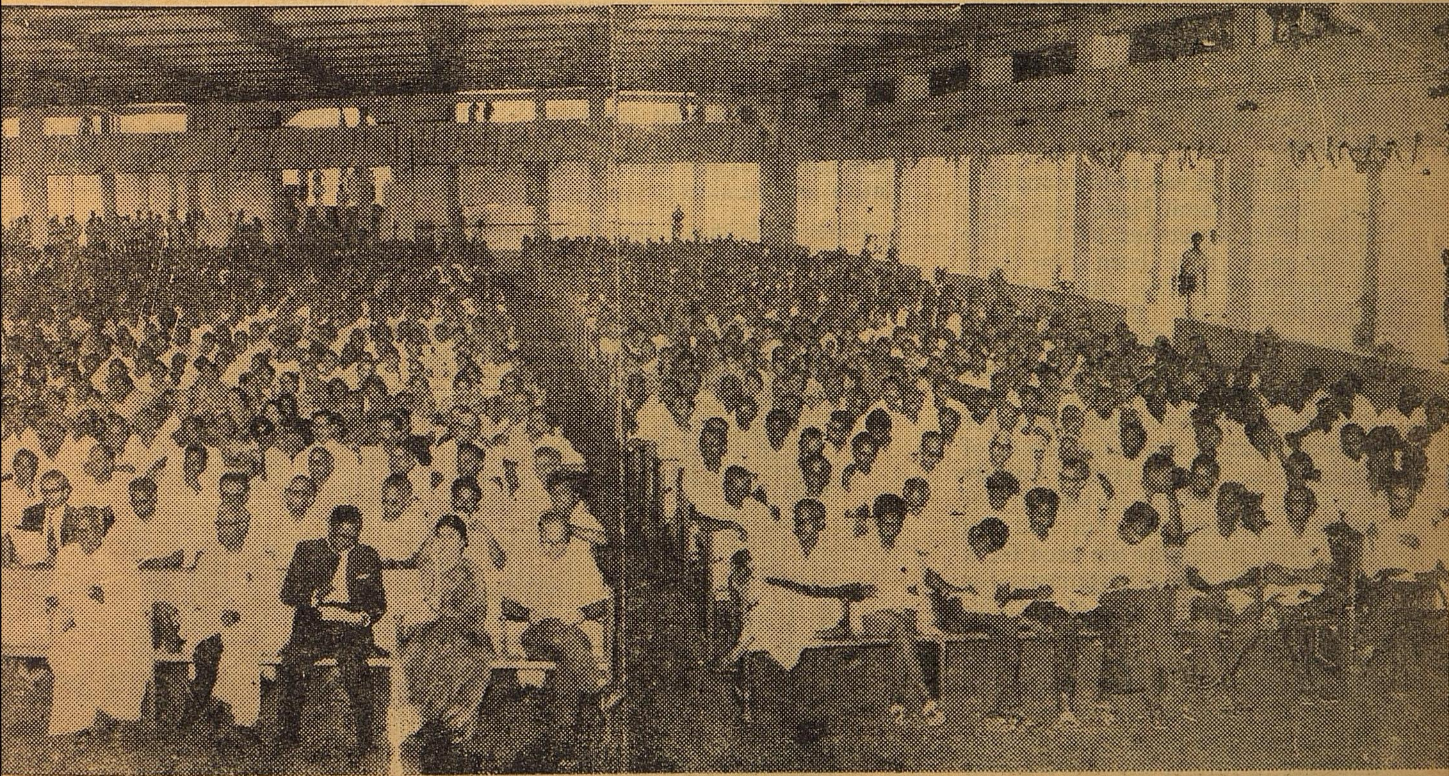
The Government have sanctioned the starting of ten additional child welfare centres in the Nilgiris District for the benefit of Children of Panias who have been released from bonded labour.

The Chilef Welfare Programme, which is in force in the State from 1962, has the twin purpose of serving the rural women and their children. In the first place, the working rural women are relieved of the anxiety of looking after their children during their working hours because they can leave their children in the pre-school. Secondly, the pre-school programme inclucates in children the school going habit, which goes a long way in making free Primary education in the State a success. Further, adequate attention at the pre-school stage reduces the problem of wastage arising from stagnation in the first two years of primary school by preparing a child better for adjustment to the school milieu. At present there are 3,146 Child Welfare Centres throughout the State except the Madras City.

The Government have sanctioned the starting of 10 additional Child Welfare Centres in the Nilgiris District for the benefit of children of Panias, who are one of the Most Backward Tribal people and who have also been released from the bonded labour consequent on the promulgation of an ordinance by the Government of India. The CARE Organisation will be supplying Balahar, salad oil and other food commodities for feeding the pre-school children. Each centre will will be managed by one Child Welfare Organiser and one Child Welfare Assistant.

MANUAL OF LOANS AND ADVANCES IN BOOK FORM

The Manual of Loans and Advances (first edition) has been published by the Finance Department. In this manual, the various types of loan facilities extended by Government to the public, to Government servants and to Public Undertakings have been brought together. Each scheme has been explained in brief. It will be available at Government Sales Depot on Anna Salai close to Higginbothams building. Price Rs. 10/-



Multi-pronged Prohibition Enforcement Drive In State

TRAGEDY LEADS TO STOPPING OF MANY LOOP-HOLES

As many as 113 persons died in Madras City from taking illicit liquor brew in the first week of July ; 297 persons were affected from this illicit brew. Due to excellent and specific treatment methods evolved in the hospitals, as many as 184 cases were cured in the hospitals. But, because the illicit liquor was made from Methyl Alcohol the eye-sight of even the survivors will be affected, it is said.

The reason for the large scale consumption of Methyl Alcohol is reported to be due to the non-availability of arrack in the City due to strict preventive actions taken in the recent months. The Government took immediate steps to freeze the spirit available with D.L.2 licence holders in the City as well as in the Districts. Similarly it has been proposed to evolve stringent measures to avoid the misuse of spoirit by the D.L. 2 licence holders.

The Government have also constituted a High Level Committee with Thiru R. Sadasivam, Retired Judge of the High Court, Madras as Chairman to probe into the circumstances leading to the tragedy and to suggest ways and means for stricter enforcement of prohibition and prevention of such tragedies in future.

Prohibition was re-introduced in the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from the 1st September, 1974.. The Government have been very keen to rigorously enforce the policy of total Prohibition. Even though a large number of offences committed against the Prohibition Laws has been detected, the Government feel that there is considerable scope for improvement in the enforcement of Prohibition. The recent tragedy involving 113 deaths in the City of Madras between the 4th and 7th July, 1976, highlights the need for a fresh look at the arrangements for the effective enforcement of Prohibition. With a view to probe into the circumstances leading to the tragedy and to suggest ways and means for stricter enforcement of Prohibition and prevention of such tragedies in future, the Government have decided to constitute a High Level Committee which has been enjoined to submit its report within 3 months. The Committee will consist of the following :

Thiru Justice R. Sadasivam, Retired Judge of the High Court of Madras—Chairman ; Thiru P. Kandaswamy, I.P. (Retired)—Member, Thirumathi Sarojini Varadappan, Chairman, Central Board of Social Welfare, New Delhi—Member ; Thiru G. Ramanujam of the I.N. T.U.C., Madras—Member ; Thiru Harbans Singh, I.A.S., Commissioner of Prohibition & Excise—Member-Secretary.

The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows :

(1) To make a comprehensive examination of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, Rules, prescribed procedures executive instructions, etc., with a view to removing lacunae so as to curb effectively the illicit production distribution and consumption of liquor; to strengthen the supervision over the distilleries in the State and the storing and accounting of molasses, rectified, denatured, methylated spirits, etc. to prevent the illicit sale and use of poisonous substances like chloral hydrate, and all other relevant matters and to suggest remedial legislative and administrative steps;

(2) To recommend measures for improvements in the enforcement machinery ;

(3) To study whether the system of health permits is a rational instrument to regulate the consumption of alcohol and to recommend changes where necessary ;

(4) To recommend measures for dissemination information regarding the philosophy of Prohibition, particularly with reference to the younger age groups, to publicise widely and effectively the harmful effects of alcohol on the human system and the dangers of using intoxicants, the source and contents of which are not known, etc., and to mobilise public participation including the effective participation of women in the movement ;

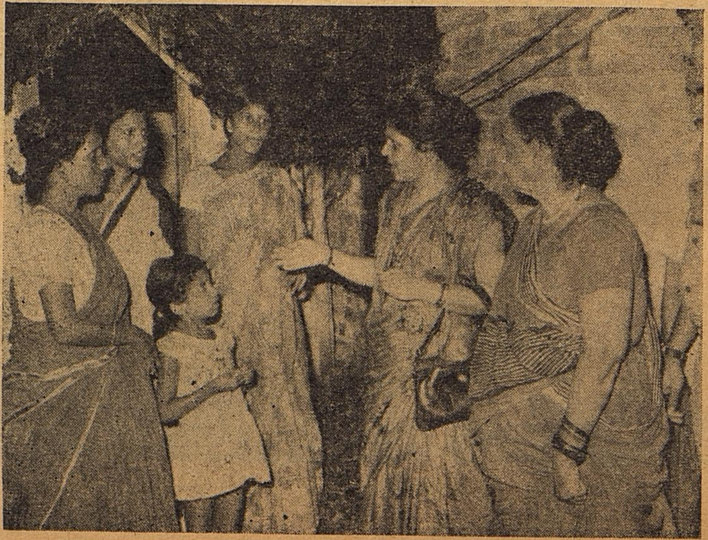
(5) Any other matters relevant to or arising out of the above terms of reference.

GOVERNOR'S GRANT TO THE FAMILIES OF VICTIMS

Thiru Mohanlal Sukhadia, Governor of Tamil Nadu has announced a compassionate grant of Rs. 1,000/- (Rs. one thousand) to each family which has lost its bread winner in the illicit liquor tragedy.

Tmt. Sukhadia also visited the General Hospital and Kilpauk Medical College Hospital where special treatment were being given to the persons involved in the incident. She has announced a personal donation of Rs. 500/- to be distributed to the families which have lost their bread winners. She advised the men and women getting treatment as in-patients in the hospitals to give up this evil habit.

Thirumathi Sukhadia wife of Governor of Tamil Nadu offers solace to women of stricken household. Thirumathi Sukhadia (extreme right) was accompanied by the Collector of Madras Radhika Padalkar.



17 MILLION TEXT BOOKS COSTING Rs. 2·5 CRORES REACH 77 LAKHS STUDENTS IN RECORD TIME

ADMIRABLE WORK BY CO-OPERATIVES IN HANDLING TEXT BOOK DISTRIBUTION AND MANUFACTURE OF NOTE BOOKS

REDUCTION OF MESS BILLS CHEER HOSTEL STUDENTS

The Government of Tamil Nadu entrusted the work of distribution of school Text Books published by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society to the Co-operatives this year. The Tamil Nadu Consumers' Co-op. Federation was made the Apex Body at the State level to coordinate the distribution of Text Books by the Co-operatives. 46 Co-operatives were appointed taluk level stockists covering 126 taluks in the State except Madras City. Apart from 46 taluk Co-operatives, 373 primary co-operatives were involved in the retail distribution of Text Books throughout the State.

There are 35,530 schools in the State (Primary schools 26,951, Middle schools 5,741 and High Schools 2,838) with a total pupil strength of about 77 lakhs. **Effective arrangements were made by the Co-operatives to ensure that the Text Books are made available to these students in time without any difficulty at the correct marked price.** Meetings of retailers and school authorities concerned were held in each district to arrange for timely distribution of text books without any bottleneck. As against the target of 1,59,04,727 books to be moved, the Co-operatives have moved 1,69,94,600 books so far. The target has thus been exceeded. The value of books moved so far works out to Rs. 2.55 crores. The books have reached all the retail points and are available even at the village level. **The performance of the Co-operatives in this regard has come to be recognised as a hall mark of efficiency and a creditable achievement in performing an unaccustomed task.**

Distribution of Exercise Books

Government of India are making allotment of White Printing Paper for educational sector at concessional rates. For the year 1976, the Tamil Nadu Consumers' Federation Ltd., has been allotted 400 tonnes of paper for manufacture of students' exercise books and sale through co-operatives at controlled rates and for sale as ruled sheets to student community at the rate of one quire per student.

The Tamil Nadu Consumers' Co-operative Federation has lifted the entire quota of 400 tonnes alloted to it. Out of this 186 tonnes have been sold as paper to various Co-operative Wholesale Stores for manufacture of Exercise Books and distribution to students. The remaining paper has been converted into exercise books etc., by the Federation and distributed to various co-operatives and educational institutions for sale to students at the rates fixed by the Government of India. 8 lakhs exercise books to the value of Rs. 5 lakhs were distributed by the Federation so far.

Supply of Essential commodities to Student Hostels :

There are 246 student hostels (including approved lodging houses) in the State. Out of 246 student hostels, 206 hostels are being served by Consumer Co-operatives. The value of good supplied to the Student Hostels during the co-operative year 1975-76 amounted to Rs. 71.92 lakhs. The discount given on sales effected amounted to Rs. 57,456.81. As a result of the supply of essential commodities to the hostels, the mess rate has come down considerably by Rs. 22/- per month. About 45,254 students were benefitted by the scheme.

About 41,296 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boarders in 663 hostels under the control of the Director of Harijan and Tribal Welfare and 17,246 denotified and Backward Class students in 251 hostels under the control of Director of Backward Classes have benefited under the scheme. Similarly 6,040 boys, girls and children in the 6 Approved Schools and the Vigilance Homes under the Control of Director Correctional Administration and also inmates in the Service Homes, Working Women's Hostels, Training Centres and other institutions under the control of the Director of Social Welfare have benefited under the scheme.

Distribution of Students' Note Books

The State level committee of Tamil Nadu has allotted a quantity of 5,600 tonnes of white concessional paper for manufacture of students' note books during the period from 1-1-76 to 30-6-76. There was a stock of note books worth about Rs. 10,99,916 held by the Tamil Nadu Text Book Society at the beginning of this year which was supplied by M/s. Ballarpur Mills Products (Wisdom Brand). Vigorous steps have been taken by contacting Director of Harijan Welfare, Corporation of Madras and other Educational Institutions to dispose of the note books and almost all the note books have been sold by giving 10% commission.

This Government have abolished the Sales Tax on the sale of note books and pencils. The prices and sizes of the note books have been standardised in March, 1976 following the guide lines given by the Govt. of India. All the student note books manufactured out of concessional paper allotted by the Government of India are sold only at the rates and sizes prescribed by the Government.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN GOVERNMENT COLLECTS TAXES AND SPENDS THE MONEY?

SHOULD THERE NOT BE EFFICIENCY IN RESULTS AND EQUITY IN GROWTH ?

OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE & POLICY

Public Finances have become a dominant element in the economic structure in India, and fiscal policy actions have come to exert, for good or for ill, a strong and significant impact. They thus warrant careful consideration and scientific analysis. As is well known, the scope and structure of public finance have changed materially from what they were at the beginning of the First Plan. Since 1950—51, the ratio of taxation to net national product at market prices has more than doubled to a level of about 15 per cent, and public expenditure now accounts for more than 20 per cent of national product.

Vast sums of money are being raised and spent by the governments at the Central and State levels, and over the primitive base of direct taxation that existed at the time when the Taxation Enquiry Commission reported (1953-54), attempts have been made to build a modern and progressive system of direct taxation. Indirect taxes have proliferated and impinge on the production, sale, exchange, and consumption use of a very large number of commodities and assets. As a result of these developments, a massive and complex structure of taxation and government expenditure has come into existence, the study and analysis of which has become a matter of prime importance. This is the rationale for the creation of an Institute of Public Finance which would be fashioned to undertake both research on its own and operational work at the request of Union, State, and Local Governments.

The Public Sector, of course, comprises more than the general Government. Public enterprises, whether departmental or autonomous, constitute in themselves important instruments of policy. The line dividing pricing policy of public enterprises from tax policy is often very thin. Again, fiscal policies for stabilisation can be operated as much through variations in the levels of public enterprises investment as through changes in the components of the Government budget. Hence the area of study and operation of the Institute will have to be logically extended to cover most elements of the public sector.

Objectives

The main objectives or functions of the Institute are :—(*i*) continuous study of the fiscal system and measurement of the effects of budgetary policy on the economy ; (*ii*) training of officials of the Union, State and Local Governments ; and (*iii*) Operational (advisory and research) work at the request of the Governments.

These objectives themselves define the areas of study to be covered. In particular, research work would focus on (*a*) the effects of taxes on allocation, distribution and incentives, (*b*) the measurement of the impact of budgetary changes on aggregate demand and prices ; (*c*) forecasting of revenues and expenditure; (*d*) Inter-Governmental relations with special reference to the efficiency and equity aspects of the transfer of resources from the Union Government to the States ; (*e*) finances of local authorities and (*f*) investment and pricing policies of public enterprises. Taxation would undoubtedly be the largest single area of study in the first few years at any rate, in view of the neglect of this field in programmes of research in the country until today.

Description of Major Aspects of Work

Research :

1. Taxation

Overall assessment-trends, tax ratios, tax effort, tax potential.

Major taxes-assessment of effect on allocation, efficiency, distribution (incidence), growth, and price level.

Tax incentives — assessment of costs and benefits, study and evaluation of new measures.

Co-ordination of tax policy — study of the interactions of State Central Taxes.

Relationship between taxes and major economic categories — tax functions, tax revenue forecasting. Comparative assessment of tax effort by the States.

2. Public expenditure

Classification.

Effects on employment and distribution.

Efficiency aspects of public expenditure.

3. Assessment of fiscal policy

Evaluation of demand management policies in the short-run context.

The longer-run aspects of fiscal policy.

The use of the fiscal system for reducing economic inequalities.

4. Public Finance Statistics and Information

Improvements of public finance data in general.

Collection of information on and comparative analysis of, State and Local taxes.

The Institute will, in course of time, collect and maintain data on the public finances of major developed and developing countries.

Training and Education

While there are in the country institutions interested in problem of public administration, it is fair to say that no serious attempt has been made to study in depth complexities of tax administration, to provide for a forum for the exchange of information on tax administration matters and to offer courses on the economics of taxation to tax administrators.

STATE GOVTS TO PROVIDE AN ENDOWMENT OF Rs. 50 LAKHS

Institution will be Fiscal Service Centre for States

The Institute would attempt to fill these lacunae. Experienced tax administrators would be encouraged to participate in the preparation and revision of publications on the administration of major taxes in the country. It could become one of the major functions of the Institute to pay this training and educational role if the Union and State Governments should agree with our assessment of the need for such a role and extend their co-operation.

Operational Work of the Institute

1. Taxation :

Evaluating existing taxes of Union, State and Local Governments and working out improvements (reforms) at the behest of the Governments concerned.

2. Expenditure :

Budget classification for the States.

Cost benefit analysis of State projects.

Project evluation.

Assessment of impact of new projects on the growth of current expenditure.

Inter - disciplinary study of investment of public enterprises.

Expenditure forecasts.

Assessment of needs of assistance (grants-in-aid) of local authorities.

3. Budget Formulation

Budgetary procedures.

Budget Classification.

Performance budgets for developmental areas at State and Local levels.

4. Planning :

Projections of revenue for the Union and State Govts.

Preparation of financial plans including methods of Resources mobilisation for the States.

In assessing the impact of budgetary operations on the economy, in forecasting tax revenues, in formulating and estimating tax functions, etc., suitable quantititative techniques will have to be developed and applied. Quantitative appraisal of the effects of economic policy is still largely undeveloped in India. The Institute will attempt to foster the use of quantitative techniques for measuring the effects of public policy. In addition to developing simple techniques to be used in partial equilibrium analysis, the Institute will, in collaboration with other interested institutions, undertake the development of a simple monetary—fiscal policy model for understanding and measuring the effects of governmental policy.

Organisation

The economics of public finance deals with the effects of budgetary operations on the major aspects of the functioning of the economy — on the level of income, allocation of resources, distribution of the national product and rate of growth. The nature of the effects produced and the manner in which they are transmitted are matters that affect the daily lives of individuals and the fortunes of businesses. It is, therefore, necessary that the study and analysis of these effects should be objective. While the Governments have their own personnel who help in the formulation of policies, what is needed is an independent institution that can study the problems from the point of view ofthe economy as a whole and evaluate government policies in an impartial manner. Hence the decision to set up the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy as an autonomous, non-profit institution.

The Institute has been registered under the Societies Act and is located in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The Governing Body of the Institute is so constituted as to reflect a balance of interests. Independent scholars, government nominees, representatives of supporting public institutions and experts from collaborating research institutes or universities will compose the Governing Body. Corporate membership is provided not only for State and Local Governments, but also for public institutions, banks and joint-stock companies.

Finances

An autonomous non-profit public institution must have a degree of financial independence. It should therefore have some independent sources of income that would support a core establishment. However, both in the initial stages and over the longer haul some basic support must be derived from recurring grants, because it would take time to build up an endowment and interest income from such an endowment alone will not suffice.

In course of time, the aim is to build up an endowment trust of Rs. 50 lakhs or so, the income from which will supplement the grants and fees referred to above. Public finance in general and taxation in particular are subjects that are of interest and concern to several professional and vocational groups as well as public institutions. An independent, non-profit organisation devoted to the study of public finance will further the objectives and facilitate the tasks of these organisations who may, therefore, be willing to make contributions to the endowment. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have already made a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs and the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry have taken a decision to support the Institute to the same extent. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have also promised to support.

A substantial part of the work of the Institute will necessarily be related to the fiscal problems of State and Local Governments. Indeed, one of the objectives of the Institute would be to bring together information on all aspects of the finances of the State Governments (including tax laws) together in one place, and act as a service centre for the State Governments. In view of this, State Governments have been invited to make a contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs each to the endowment. Those Governments which do so will be entitled to be represented by rotation on the Governing Body of the Institute. Other Governments will be requested to become corporate members and pay a mode rate annual fee. It is gratifying that the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal have already taken a decision to make the requisite contribution to the Endowment Fund. Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have informally indicated that they would also become sponsoring State Governments. It is hoped that most of the major State Governments would participate in the governance of the Institute by becoming sponsoring members.

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Amount payable at the end of	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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48 months	144.60	361.50	723.00	1446.00
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61 months	168.00	420.00	840.00	1680.00
72 months	184.50	461.25	922.50	1845.00
84 months	204.30	510.75	1021.50	2043.00
96 months	226.30	565.75	1131.50	2263.00
108 months	250.60	626.50	1253.00	2506.00
120 months	277.50	693.75	1387.50	2775.00

Our schemes to help small investors are as under:

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36 months	18.97	37.94	75.88	379.40	758.80
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60 months	15.77	31.54	63.08	315.40	630.80

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TNSC-124/75

"Magic Box" Goes to Villages in Tamil Nadu

By

S. VENKATASWAMY, State Television Co-ordinator (PRO., RDLA Dept.)

" The television set would be a ' Magic Box ' for the prosperity and unity of our country. Through TV, villagers would be able to know the people of other parts of our country and realise that their goals and aspirations were the same and that they were all Indians. In the effort to make India a strong nation, every village should become a powerful unit. This can be achieved by united endeavour and by making every one understand that all Indians are equals and that all of them should contribute their best for the country's progress......... The villager can also learn the best farming techniques, with the aid of this powerful medium,"

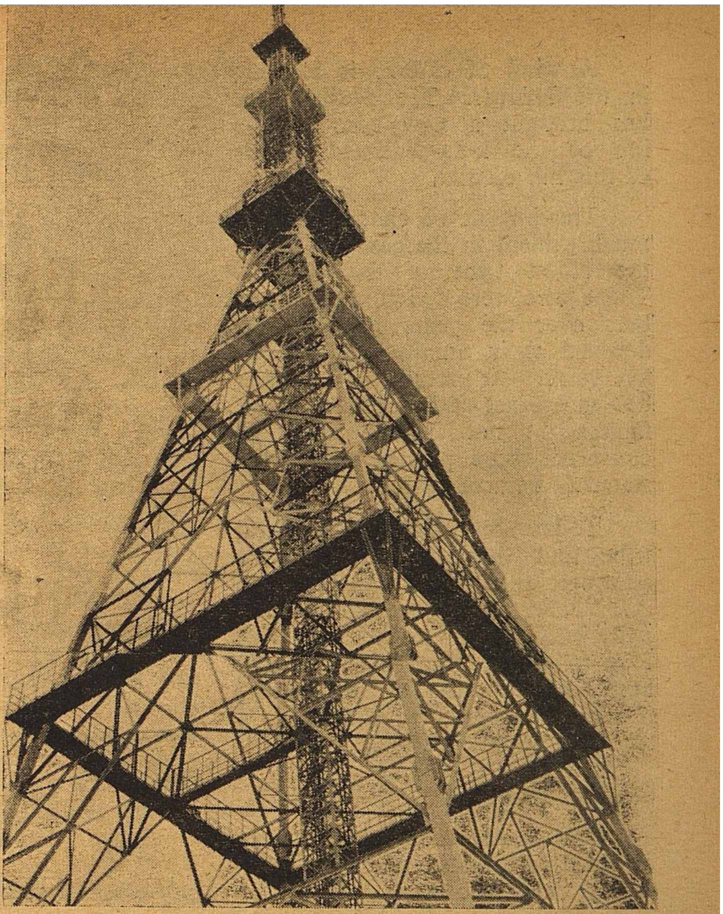
said Union Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Thiru Dharam Bir Sinha, while switching on the **First Community TV Set** in Orakkadu village in Sholavaram Panchayat Union, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu on 4th July, 1976.

The potentialities of Television, the most powerful medium of mass communication, are well known. With a view to utilise it purposefully, the Government of India have proposed the strengthening of existing TV facilities in Delhi and the extension of TV to new places like Madras.

The TV Centre at Madras city wax first inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Broadcasting Thiru V. C. Shukla on 15th August, 1975. The then 1 KW transmitter had the coverage of about 19 km. The new 175 metre 10KW Television transmitter tower, having the coverage of about 90 km radius, has been commissioned on the forenoon of 4th July, 1976.

The purpose of Television was to modernise society and provide material growth, social justice, cultural and spiritual progress both to the individual and the society. India was still tradition-bound and the task of all communication media was to transform society which was divided along the lines of class, caste and community which are inhibiting factors for rapid growth. A synthesis should be possible through this medium," added the Deputy Minister Thiru Dharam Sinha.

Thiru P. K. Dave, Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu who participated in the function said, that " by the new provision of the Transmitter at the Madras TV Centre, people in and around the metropolis had received a gift of immense potential. This should be utilised in the best manner to spread information and knowledge. Unless the viewers interacted with the staff of ' Door Darshan ', the advantages would be only half realised. All the experimentals, thinking and creativity over the past 17 years would serve the people in good stead. The Adviser thanked the Central Government, on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, for having provided High Power TV Centre at Madras.



Thiru P.V. Krishnamurthy, Director-General of Television, New Delhi, in his welcome address, tracing the growth of Television in India since 1959, said that " 1975 was a momentous year, since it was possible to set up the Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow TV Centres and also establish the SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment) launched in India catering to the needs of a number of States, including Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa etc.

Thiru V. Karthikeyan, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Subramaniyam, I.A.S., Secretary, Home Department and Thiru N. Krishnamurthy, I.A.S., Director of Information and Public Relations of Government of Tamil Nadu, were present at the inaugural function of energising the new TV Tower.

It may be recalled in this connection, that the Government of Tamil Nadu had constituted an eight-member State Level Committee on Rural TV, with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman. (Secretaries to Government, in the Rural Development and Local Administration, Education and Finance Departments, Director of Rural Development and Director of Information and Public Relations etc. are members). Effective steps were taken for co-ordinating the activities of various departments, including Industries, Public Works, with the active co-operation of the Director of TV Centre and the Television Engineer-in-charge at Madras.

It has been proposed to organise Rural Television Clubs, consisting of about 20 members, representing the various sections of the rural community, mostly from the age-group of 25 to 45 years, on the model of Radio Rural Forums and Farmers' Discussion Groups, in order to **view-discuss-and act**, for implementing the progressive ideas and experiences, communicated through TV programmes.

New Life opens up Before the Ancient Tribes of Nilgiris District

Todas and Kotas

A wind of change is blowing in the Nilgiris. The fresh breeze has brought a new turn to the life of the long-neglected tribals of this hill district.

The impact of change is very much evident in the case of Todas, the oldest tribe of the Nilgiris. Todas who were dwindling in numbers over the years have almost doubled their number in the last five years. At present they number 830 as against 460 in 1971. These figures do not include Christian converts whose present number is stated to be around 170.

Todas are basically a pastoral tribe and they do not cultivate although they had been assigned 2,782 acres of land known as Toda patta lands as far as back in 1896. Due to tribal taboo they had not been cultivating the land but leasing it out to others ; for them it is a sin, even to pluck a plant.

Special Rules

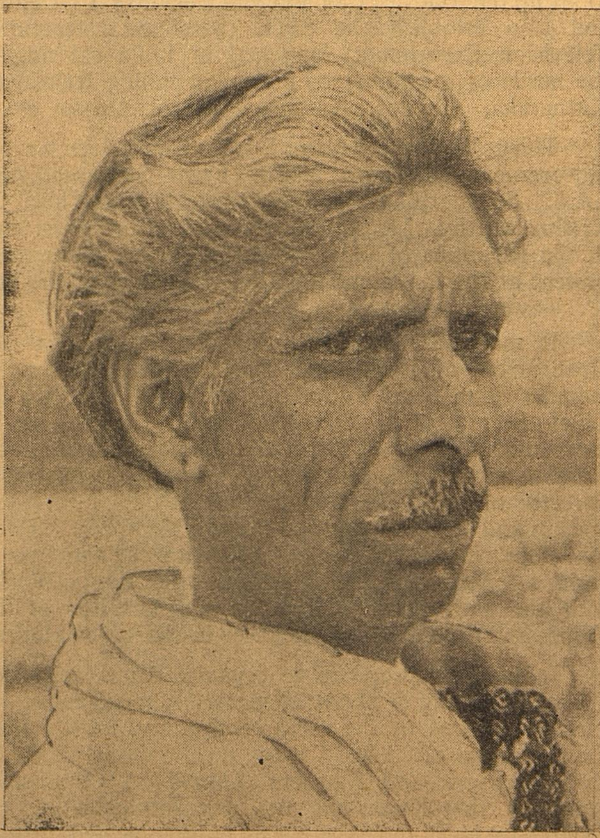
The management and control of Toda patta land are governed by special rules known as " Rules for Toda Patta Lands." According to them, the Todas can graze their cattle free of charge in these lands, get free permits for collected timber, bamboos etc. for fuel, building or repairing their munds or temples and constructing houses.

Though the Todas were getting free permits to cultivate the lands given to them, they were in the habit of leasing it out to non-Todas for paltry consideration. The lease amount they used to get ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 depending on the fertility and locality of the land and availability of irrigation facilities besides desperate need for money.

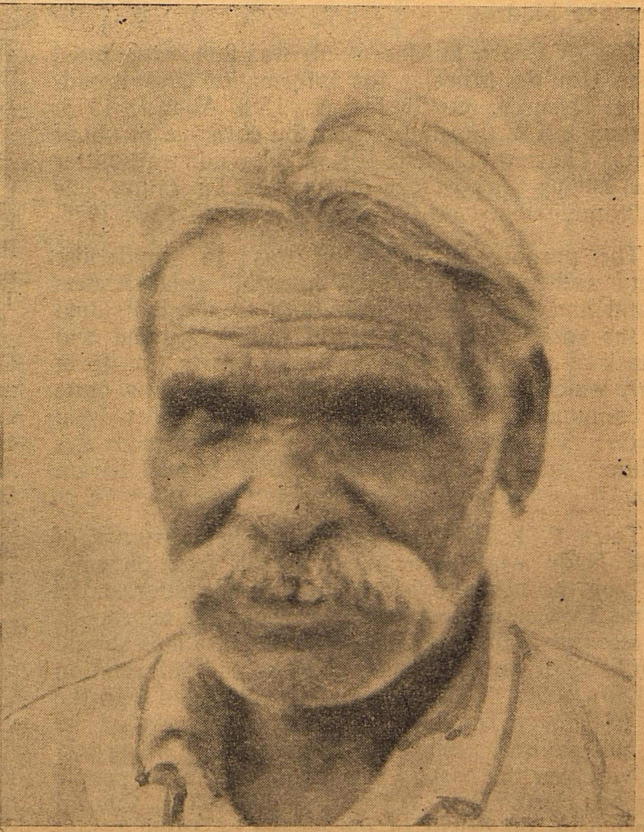
Although the leasing out of these lands to non-Todas was contrary to the rules, detection and elimination of this unhealthy practice on the part of Todas had not been possible due to practical difficulties, the district officials admitted.

The enterprising non-Todas who obtained lease of these lands had actually prospered, whereas the Todas who got meagre income as lease amount have become economically weaker year after year. But for the income from their buffaloes which number about 2,500, the economic condition of Todas would have been much worse than what it is today.

A member of the Toda Tribe



A member of the Kota Tribe



SPECIAL HOUSING CELL CREATES MODEL VILLAGE

With a view to helping the Todas in the economic uplift, a scheme has been recently evolved. Under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation the entire Toda patta lands have been surveyed and each Toda family had been given five acres of land on lease. So far a total extent of 1,013.89 acres of land had been granted to 242 Toda families under this scheme.

During the last one year, a new awakening has come about in the Toda munds (settlements). They had started tilling the land. Although they continue to lease out a major part of the land to others, they had started undertaking personal cultivation, at least of a part of land allotted to them. Even this is a good beginning, the district tribal welfare officials feel.

The Todas now have better houses. They used to live in wagon-shaped houses with a small opening of 24 inches by 18 inches which served as entrance. Most of these old houses have been replaced by modern houses. The Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation has constructed 10 shell type houses for the Todas during the first phase.

Another happy feature which has enthused the well-wishers of Todas is the total elimination of venereal disease which was plaguing the tribe till the late fifties. Thanks to intensive medical care provided by the district Tribal welfare association and the State Government, the dreaded disease had been eradicated. The diminishing tribe has started increasing.

The welfare officials note the growing desire on the part of Todas particularly among the younger generation to get out of isolation and mingle with others. The Toda Children are now attending schools, although drop out continues to be on the high side. A Toda girl Vasamalli who has completed her PUC wants to become a doctor. One boy is working in the Accountant General's Office in Madras. One swallow does not make a summer, but it is promise of better climate for the Todas indeed !

A comprehensive scheme under the Hill area development programme to enable the Todas to cultivate their lands and improve their economic condition has been drawn up. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been earmarked under the Fifth Plan under this scheme.

MAJOR BREAK THROUGH EXPECTED

The scheme also envisages development of animal husbandry and fodder development. Welfare officials say, now that as each family is assured of five acres of land for cultivation, it will be a viable unit for implementing the scheme.

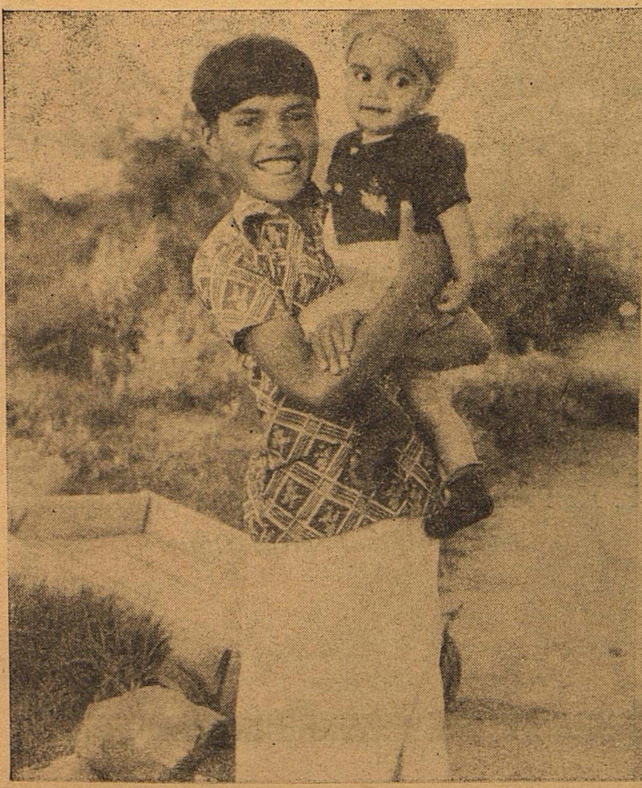
A major break through is expected in the economic and social uplift of the oldest aboriginals of the Nilgiris with the utilisation of Rs. 20 lakhs supplemented by the co-operative credits.

A grateful Toda representative on the District Tribal Welfare Board Mr. Muthigan has said that his tribe was greatly pleased, honoured and thankful to Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi for interest in the welfare of the tiny toda community by making special provision in the Fifth Plan.

The Kotas

Another tribe to take full advantage of facilities provided by the Government is Kotas, living around Kotagiri. Though small in number, the Kotas are highly intelligent and good craftsmen. They have shown cent per cent literacy.

A Kota adolescent



A Toda adolescent

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Long term loans for construction of new houses, additions and improvements etc., repayable in fifteen years are granted to individuals through affiliated societies. Please contact near by Primary Housing or Building Society for information.

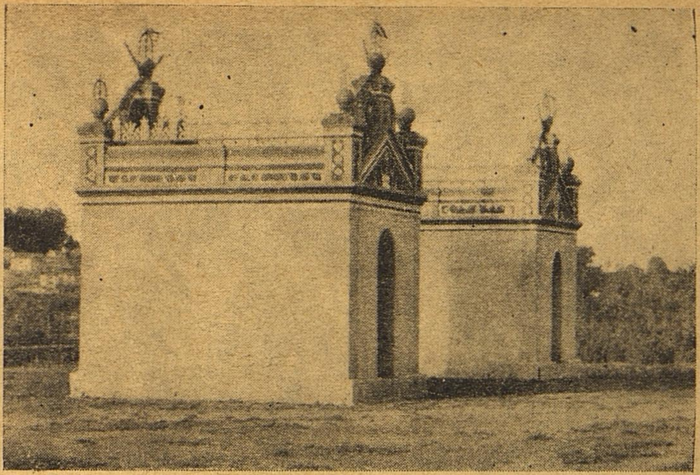
Fixed Deposits also accepted.

(Repayment of Principal and Interest payment guaranteed by Government of Tamil Nadu)

		MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL LOAN
1. **For Construction of new houses**	—	**Rs. 30,000**
2. **—do—** (Through Rural Housing Societies)	—	**Rs. 10,000**

P. K. PATHMANATHAN, B.A., H.D.C.,
Joint Registrar / Special Officer

Harijan Welfare Department has Brought about Cent Per cent Literacy Among Kotas



A Kota Temple ; these Temples have no idols

The Harijan Welfare Department has built a model village for Kotas at Aggal near Kotagiri. 49 houses have been constructed in the new settlement. The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 938 as subsidy and Rs. 250 as interest free loan for each house costing Rs. 6000. The Kotas had obtained a loan of Rs. 3,000 for each house from the rural housing cell. The balance was contributed by the beneficiary Kotas themselves.

Aggal provides refreshing contrast to other tribal settlements. It has a drinking water well, protected water supply and other sanitary facilities. It has a good link road from the Ooty-Kotagiri main road. The Government has sanctioned the construction of a community hall at a cost of Rs. 15,000 and proposes to provide electricity soon.

Despite this brighter aspect of life, there is something melancholy about the Kotas, because their number is steadily declining. Several studies had been undertaken to determine the exact cause for the decline. The studies found the absence of blood group A in the tribe The Karthikeyan committeee appointed by the State Government in its report submitted in February last felt the decline might be due to very close in breeding. The Kotas have been probably ethnically segregated from the others for the past 1,500 years or so.

Extinction Averted

Anthropologists and tribal welfare workers were unanimous in their view, that Kotas had no future unless they freely mix with other tribes. Otherwise they had to face steady decline and ultimate disappearance from the face of the earth.

However a ray of hope is now seen to save the Kotas from extinction. A medical team headed by Dr. S. Kameswaran, Director, Institute of Oto-Rhino-Laryncology of Madras Medical College which took blood test of Kotas during March-April, 1976 found some had bloodgroup A. In Pudukotagiri settlement, the team found 23 persons belonging to two families are having the much needed A bloodgroup.

FOREBODINGS OF ANTHROPLOGISTS DISPROVED BY MADRAS DOCTOR

The discovery of bloodgroup A among some of the Kotas has created a lot of excitment among the Tribal Welfare Workers in the Nilgiris. Dr. S. Narasimhan, Secretary of the Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association said that his association would take blood test of all the Kotas. He said that now there was a hope for the survival of the vanishing tribe, provided Kotas freely marry with persons with bloodgroup A, even within their own tribe. While the elders are adamant in preserving the purity of their tribe even in the face of total extinction, the younger generation appear to be amenable to reasoning. But this would need time, patience and education, Dr. Narasimhan feels.

By
K. V. NARAYANAN

HOUSES FOR HILL AREA TEACHERS

The Tamil Nadu Government had sanctioned in August 1971 a scheme for construction of houses for the teachers working in the schools of the Harijan Welfare Department at a cost of Rs. 5,900/- per house in hill areas and Rs. 5,000/- per house in the plains. The Government have now sanctioned revised type designs for construction of these houses at an enhanced cost of Rs. 11,500/- in the hills and Rs. 10,000/- in the plains.

NEW HOSTELS FOR STUDENTS OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Every year the Government sanction the opening of hostels for the welfare of Backward Classes Students.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have so far sanctioned the opening of 250 hostels for Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes students.

During the year 1976-77, the Government have further sanctioned the opening of 16 new hostels for high school students with a total strength of 800 boarders belonging to Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes Communities. Thus the total number of Backward Classes and Denotified Tribes Hostels is 266 and the total number of boarders benefited is 17,929.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TRIBAL WELFARE

The following are the summary of the recommendations of the "Karthikeyan Committee" to solve Problems of Tamil Nadu Tribes.

Inaccessible tribal areas should be opened up, as such opening up by laying roads would not only benefit the tribals but also would be useful in exploiting the resources of the tribal areas.

A well-planned all weather communication net work is necessary to link the tribal areas with market centres. The advantages of organised markets should be brought home to the tribals by means of an effective extension work.

When we weigh the relative advantages and disadvantages of opening up the tribal areas by means of good road network, we find that the advantages of opening up the areas have a more favourable balance than the disadvantages.

Government may issue Identity Cards to all the tribals. These Identity Cards would be useful for the proper implementation of welfare schemes in tribal areas, particularly in routing loans, free supply of production aids and other such supplies and services. These cards would also be helpful in establishing the bonafides of the beneficiaries.

Even areas with about 2,000 total population of which at least 50% are tribals, should be included under the Sub-Plan as in our opinion only such a measure will enable at least a good number of tribals to benefit by the programmes of development contemplated under the New Deal.

The tribals should be provided with better houses with basic sanitary facilities. A special cell may be located in the Tamil Nadu Harijan Housing and Development Corporation for the purpose.

There may be a separate Institute or a separate Wing of the Department of Harijan Welfare to attend to tribal research. This Committee also recommends the redesignation of the post of "Director of Harijan Welfare" as "Director of Harijan and Tribal Welfare.

There is need to undertake a survey of the extent of indebtedness in all the tribal areas of Tamil Nadu.

There should be a suitable legislation to prevent land alienation.

Records of rights of land may be brought up-to-date.

It may be possible to tie up the programme of exploitation of forest resources with the programme of economic development of tribals.

An evaluation of the existing co-operative societies in tribal areas may be made and a suitable strategy worked out for making them more dynamic with reference to the needs of the tribals.

Agricultural Practices for Tribals

Agricultural practices in Tribal areas may be made modern. Special agricultural training may be organised for youths by the Agricultural Research Station at Nanjanad, the Agricultural University, or the Department of Agriculture.

A survey of irrigation potential, sites for lift irrigation and ground-

water resources in the tribal areas may be undertaken.

Horticultural Nurseries may be established right in the tribal areas. Composite Demonstration Plots may be set up in tribal areas. Government may also start plantation schemes in tribal areas.

Landless and poor tribals may be employed in these plantations. For a group of such plantations pertaining to one particular crop, there could be a processing centre also.

This Committee would like to lay stress on the importance of research for developing agriculture in tribal areas. Research stations may be set up in a few select locations inside Tribal areas.

Animal Husbandry

It is necessary to take up schemes of surveys, extension and development under animal husbandry and dairying. As a supporting measure, adequate marketing infrastructure should be developed.

As the tribals are poor, Government must help them in buying quality livestock or in upgrading the ones which they already possess.

A programme for distributing quality rams and ewes to poor tribals may be taken up for improving not only the quality of sheep but also to enable the beneficiaries to earn more income.

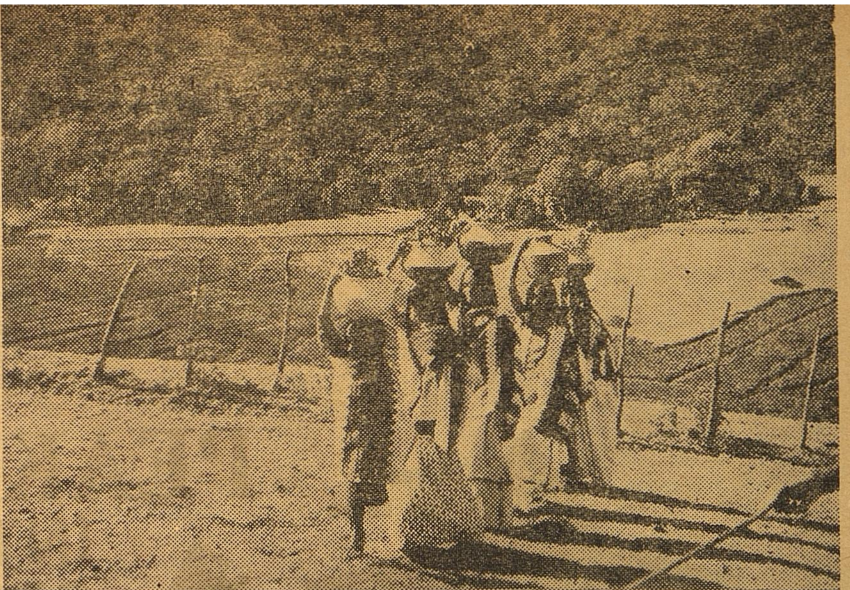
Adequate number of veterinary dispensaries should be opened in the tribal areas.

An incentive subsidy for bringing land under fodder with well irrigation as also provision of loan facilities for cultivation expenses of irrigated fodder may be given.

Co-operative Milk Societies with tribal members may be organised in select places. Conduct of cattle shows and Exhibitions may do an excellent job of extension work.

Piggery development is ideal for tribal areas. Government assistance may be in the form of subsidy for purchase of pigs.

The development programme (Poultry) should introduce exotic breeds such as white Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds.



OPP. PAGE: Todas are good at tending milch animals

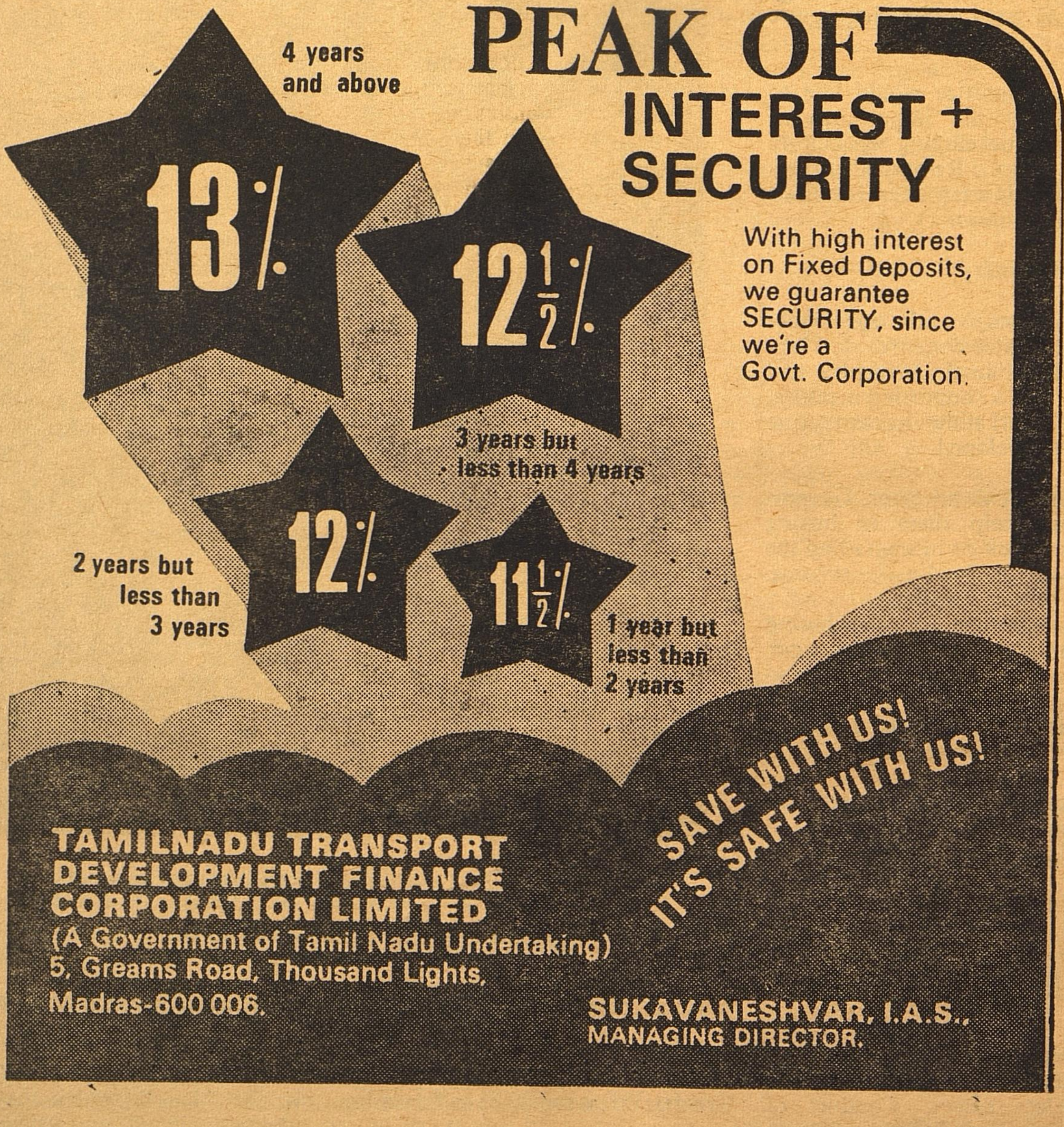
ABOVE: Quaint customs of toda women

Greatest Stress should be on Education

This Committee would like to lay perhaps the greatest stress on the programmes of education in tribal areas, as it is our belief, that lack of education is the root cause for all the other problems of tribals and their backwardness.

There may be some cash incentive to compensate the tribal parents for the " loss " which they would otherwise incur by sending their children to schools. It need not exceed Rs. 50/- per month per child.

The remedy for the lack of adequate number of enthusiastic and dedicated teachers in tribal areas would lie in providing sufficient accommodation in tribal areas by building suitable staff quarters, and by recruiting as far as possible the right type of persons for these posts.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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

There is a case for giving some monetary incentive in the form of special pay, special hill or tribal area allowances etc. Work in tribal areas could also be made a qualification for quicker promotion.

In this sphere, it would be advisable to identify voluntary institutions with good record of service and entrust the work of running residential and other schools to them.

Another suggestion in this regard would be to train educated tribal youths as teachers and post them in schools in their own areas.

There is need to strengthen and expand the programme of Adult Education and Social Education.

Tribal children should be exposed to Industrial Training. Institutes may be opened in the tribal areas.

Health Schemes

There may be a comprehensive programme of immunisation, and general medical check up and health care.

A health check up in the tribal areas may be undertaken. Special surveys may be initiated to go into the problems of certain endemic diseases.

Mobile Medical Vans at the rate of two units for each area of tribal concentration may be provided.

There may be at least one polyclinic centre for each area of tribal concentration.

As a long-term measure, it is desirable to train the educated tribal youths as Pharmacists and post them in these dispensaries under the overall guidance of a medical officer. Gradually Sidha Wings could also be attached to these dispensaries.

Special attention may be paid to the area of herbal medicine.

Special arrangements may be made to cover all weekly markets with suitable medical aid.

Ground Level Reservoirs for the supply of protected water supply may be constructed in all tribal villages. The Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board may set apart a fixed outlay for work in tribal areas and complete the works on a priority basis.

Other measures suggested are : Construction of sanitary latrines, pits and other environmental sanitation works.

A survey of the potential for starting industries particularly the potential for mineral development, may be undertaken immediately.

It is necessary to harness in a planned way whatever skills are available in the tribal communities and improve them.

The programme of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission/ Board may be extended to all the tribal areas.

There may be an attempt to identify entrepreneurs among the tribals and help may be extended to them to set up small scale industries.

There is also a case for the banks to liberalise their lending terms in favour of the tribals.

There appears to be considerable scope for the establishment of mini spinning mills and a Black Granite Polishing Unit in the Sitteri Hills Area.

Service facilities for machinery employed should be made available in these areas. There is a case for establishing special employment exchanges exclusively for tribals at least in one or two central places such as Salem and Tirupattur.

ALL-OUT REHABILITATION MEASURES FOR RELEASED BONDED LABOUR

The number of bonded labourers who have been released from bondage in this State is 2,266 as on 8-7-1976.

Government attach as much importance to the rehabilitation of bonded labour as to their release. A large number of these freed bonded labour are being assigned land by district authorities. It is recognised at the highest level that throwing them into the problems of ownership will not solve their light ; hence an imaginative scheme which involves continuous touch with their new role in life has been chalked out. Care has been taken at the same time to see that officials capable, exuding sympathy and forbearance are posted for this task.

In order to undertake productive ventures on the land assigned, ex-bonded labourers require financial support. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been successful in mobilising all Nationalised Banks in providing financial assistance to freed bonded labour.

This scheme of assistance, to be administered jointly by the Government and the Nationalised Banks, has been brought into operation. The scheme has three components :

Collectors have been authorised to treat as marginal farmers all freed bonded labour who have been assigned lands. They will thus become eligible for the loan-cum-subsidy package offered by Small Farmers Development Agency/ Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency from within the Agency funds, wherever the scheme is in operation.

Collectors have also been asked to arrange for institutional loans to be provided to ex-bonded labour in non-Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency blocks. Collectors are, further more, going to provide to ex-bonded labour in non-S.F.D.A./ M.F.A.L.D.A. areas all the subsidies as are available to farmers in S.F. D.A./M.F.A.L.D.A. areas. Collectors are being requested to propose necessary allotments for their respective districts towards this. The Collector, South Arcot, has been given an allotment of Rs. 1 lakh for this purpose already, as the question of bonded labour in non S.F.D.A. has been first raised by this Collectorate and the suggestion on the above lines was also received from the Collector, South Arcot District.

Government have also decided to assist ex-bonded labourers who take institutional loans in the matter of paying interest on the loans. Towards this, it has been decided that wherever the easy terms of the differential rate of interest are not applicable, Government will come forward to bear the interest charges in excess of the D.I.R. rates *viz.*, 4%. Collectors are being requested to propose allotments for their respective districts for this also.

These steps are expected to go a long way in making the freed bonded labourers in Tamil Nadu economically self-sufficient and capable of facing the challenges of their new role with equanimity and competence.

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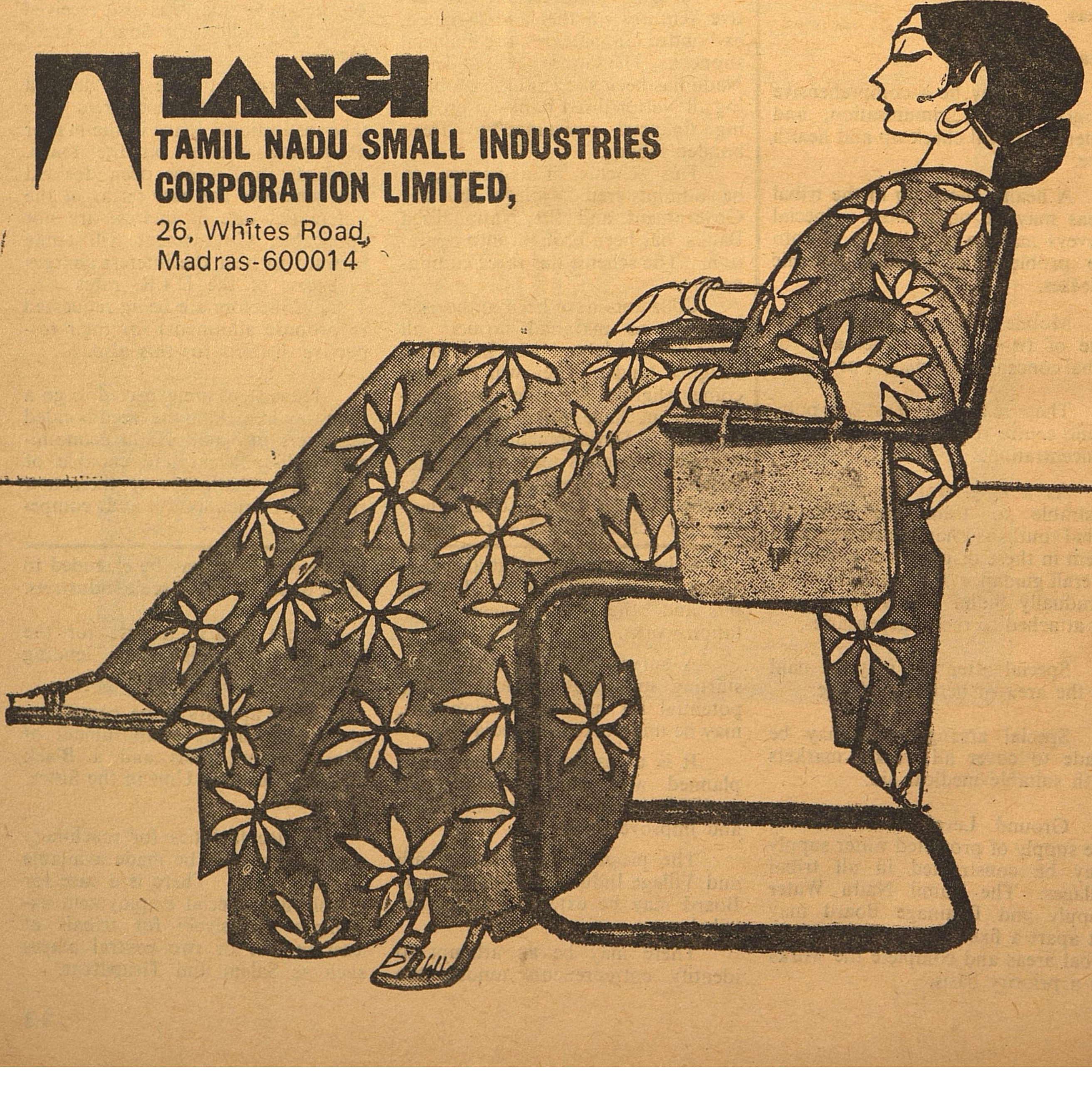

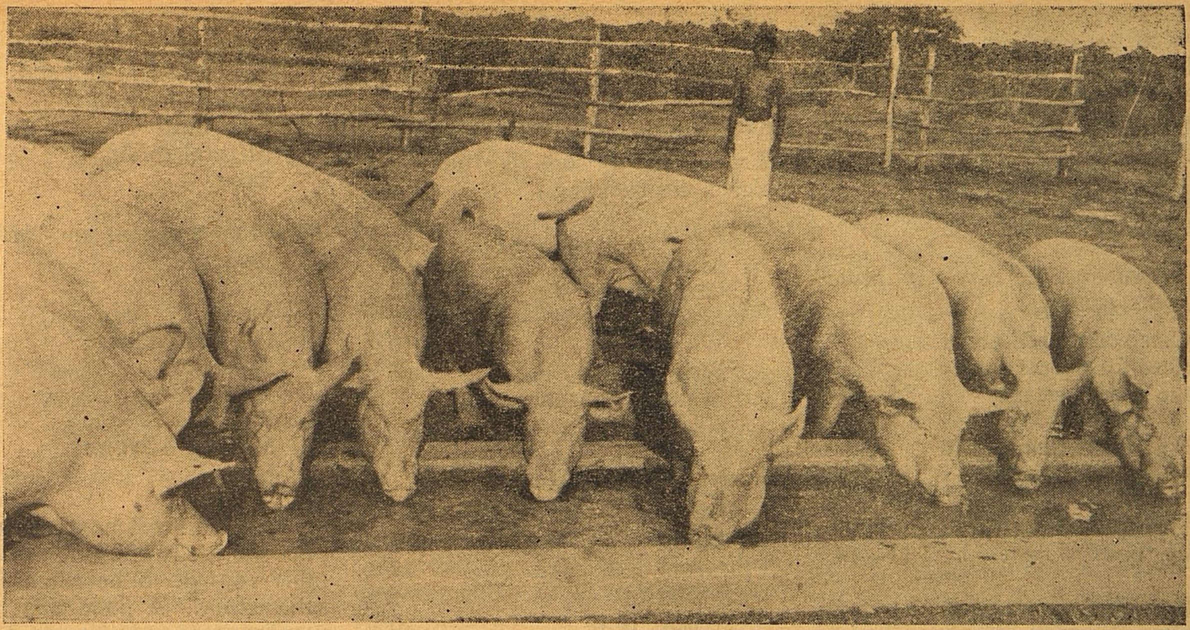

PIGS ARE PROFITABLE

However busy you may be on your farm you can always find time to rear a few pigs as they add to your income and the fertility of your soil. Pig manure is good manure.

But if you really want to make profit out of keeping pigs, you have to pay attention to a few points: Choose improved breeds as they put on marketable weight in about half the time desi ones take. Being prolific breeders (10 to 12 pigs at a time and twice in a year) these give 65 to 80 per cent carcass weight. Desi pigs hardly give to 40 to 50 per cent.

Yorkshire, Landrace, Saddleback and Berkshire, the latter two particularly for the eastern region should be your choice. You can get these pure-bredstock from the breeding farms of the state departments of animal husbandry at subsidised rates. You need a small investment for housing and equipment. You can get a loan for these.

But remember one thing: these high quality pure breeds need to be looked after well. They cannot be handled casually as you treat the local breeds. They need good feeding and care to give their best.

Lot of roughages do not go well with pigs as they have simple stomachs unlike cattle, sheep or goats. Give them the minimum fodder and maximum of concentrates in the form of maize, jowar and such other millets. If these grains are costly your production costs will go up. So you must feed them with maximum by-products from your farm which would otherwise go waste or which would have to be disposed of at low prices. The basic part of the ration should consist of a grain or a combination of grains like maize, jowar, oats, other millets, wheat or broken rice. Your pigs need protein too like oil cakes, chunnies, pulse by products, fish meal or meatmeal.

Do not forget vitamins. They are as essential for a pig as for poultry. Allowing them to graze in green pastures or fields or feeding them with fresh green legumes supplies them with necessary vitamins except vitamin B. If you feed your pigs with animal protein supplements like fish meal or meat meal you need not add Vitamin B separately in the feed. If not you have to. To keep your pigs free from diseases add antibiotics to feed supplements at 5 mg. to 454 gm of the feed.

How much of feed do your pigs need ? It varies according to the body weight and its function at the time. Following is the rough amount of dry feed they will consume :

Weight of pigs (in kg) Daily consumption of feed

Weight of Pig	*Feed per pig* (in kg.)
12.0	1.0
24.0	1.5
45.0	2.5
68.0	3.0
90.0	3.5

Younger and growing animals as well as pregnant and lactating animals need a larger amount of proteins in their feed to fulfil the requirement of growth and milk production. You can have an idea of the percentage of protein the ration for each type of stock should contain from here :

Recommended levels of protein in swine rations :

1. Creep feed and starter (feed for piglets during the suckling stage) .. 17—18%
2. Pigs from weaning to 40 kg. body weight.. 15—16%
3. Pigs from 40 kg. to 90 kg. body weight .. 13—14%
4. Breeding boars and nursing sows (sows with litter) .. 15—16%
5. Dry sows .. —14%

A few rations with common ingredients are given below for different classes of pigs. If some of the ingredients are not available locally or are priced high, one can with a little careful search find a suitable alternative that is cheaper and locally available.

In the rations given below maize can be replaced by any other garin, such as jowar, damaged wheat, rice and barley in convenient combinations to make the ration economical. Also make use of the root crops, such as, tapioca and sweet potatoes, if available cheaply. Groundnut oil cake may be replaced by other oil cakes, likes, til oilcake or coconut oilcake and also by leguminous chunnies. Wheat bran can be replaced by rice bran. Fish meal can be replaced by meat meal, cooked offals or meat scrapings etc. or by skim milk powder or such dairy wastes, such as, butter milk and whey.

All grains in the mixed feed should be ground. Experiments have shown that generally slop feeding (feeding in the form of wet mash) is not superior to dry feeding. A little water sprinkled over feed before feeding will, however prevent it from being dusty and facilitate its easy consumption.

The most convenient way to feed animals on a farm is to prepare the complete ration for different classes and store it. The pigs may be fed two or three times daily to avoid wastage.

Rations for different classes :—

(From 14th to 56th day when the piglets are suckling.)

Creep feed

Maize	65%
Groundnut cake	14%
Molasses	5%
Wheat Bran	10%
Fish Meal	5%
Mineral Mixture	1%
Add Antibiotics	

Grower Ration (Weaners upto 40 Kgs.)

Maize	50%
Groundnut cake	18%
Molasses	5%
Wheat Bran	20%
Fish Meal	5%
Mineral Mixture	1.5%
Salt	0.5%

Ration for pigs above 40 *kg. weight to Market* (This ration may also be given to gilts, dry sows and boars).

Maize	45%
Molasses	5%
Groundnut cake	20%
Wheat Bran	25%
Fish meal	3%
Mineral mixture	1.5%
Salt	0.5%

Ration for pregnant sows and nursing sows

Maize	50%
Groundnut cake	20%
Molasses	5%
Wheat Bran	18%
Fish Meal	5%
Mineral Mixture	1.5%
Salt	0.5%

Any mineral mixture that supplies the needs of swine and is palatable enough to be eaten freely is satisfactory. A good mineral mixture for pigs can be prepared by adding.

Steamed bone meal	5 parts
Ground lime stone	2.5 parts
Charcoal	1 part
Hardwood ash	1 part
Common salt	0.5 part

(30 grams of potassium iodine may be added to 136 kg. of mineral mixture in areas where iodine deficiency is common.)

Water

Pigs need plenty of water. The amount of water consumed by pigs ranges from 2 to 6 litres per 40 kg. body weight. The amount they drink depends on size, age, class of animal and climate. The amount of milk being produced when a sow is nursing a litter, a condition which can be fully appreciated upon realising that a dairy cow requires 1 litre of water for every 4 or 5 litres of milk produced and that a sow nur sing 10 piglets usually produces in excess of 200 litres of milk in 56 days.

A pig will consume more water in hot weather to regulate its body tempt. If denied that extra water, the feed intake will decline and the rate of growth decreases. The animals should receive all they want to drink at least two or three times a day.

By

S. Krishnamurthy

Dept. of Agriculture Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi

FARM RESEARCH NEWS

PROTEIN IN POULTRY DIET: SUNFLOWER MEAL BETTER

A part of the groundnut cake in poultry diet can be replaced by sunflower meal with benefit, say the scientists of Pant Nagar University.

In the studies carried out at the University, they found that the feed containing sunflower meal, prepared from dehulled seeds, enabled the birds put on weight much faster. The birdsseemed to like the taste of feed containing sunfl ower meal too and they ate it heartily.

However, replacing more than 25 per cent of groundnut cake as protein supplement in feed was not found profitable in experiments WFIU.

(Farm Information Unit, Ministry of Agriculture)

Report on Working of Plantations Labour Act, for the year 1974

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 applies to all Coffee, Tea, Rubber, Cinchona and Cardamom plantations with an extent of 10.117 hectares or more and in which 30 or more persons are employed on any day of the preceeding 12 months.

At the close of the year 1974 there were 348 plantations in Tamil Nadu coming within the scope of the Act. The Inspectors appointed under the Act inspected 328 plantations during the year. In addition to the regular inspections, the Inspectors made 37 Sunday visits, 50 surprise visits and 135 special visits during the year.

Provision of Health and Medical Facilities :

The Plantations are classified into 3 categories, for provision of medical facilities and the palnters have to provide medical facilities to their workers according to Rule 21 of the Tamil Nadu Plantations Labour Rules, 1955. The plantation managements have provided drinking water facilities and latrine accommodation under Rules 11 and 12 of the Tamil Nadu Plantations Labour Rules.

Housing Accommodation :

The Planters had provided 34,169, houses to the workers conforming to the prescribed standards as at the close of the period under report. The Government of India have since raised the ceiling cost of each house (single roomed tenements) from Rs. 3,200!- to Rs. 4,000!- for the purpose of financial assistance, given effect from 1st April, 1974.

Leave with wages :

During the year under Report, leave with wages was granted to 2,334 men, 30,618 women, 1,782 adolescents and 6 children. Of these 565 men, 234 women, and 4 adolescents were granted leave upto 30 days.

Sickness and Maternity Benefit :

The workers are eligible for 14 days ' Sickness Allowance in a year for certified absence of sickness and leave can be accumulated upto 30 days. During the year under Report, 36,685 workers were paid sickness allowance amounting to Rs. 6,85,468.41. A sum of Rs. 10,90,145.34 was paid as maternity benefit to 4,732 women during the year.

**

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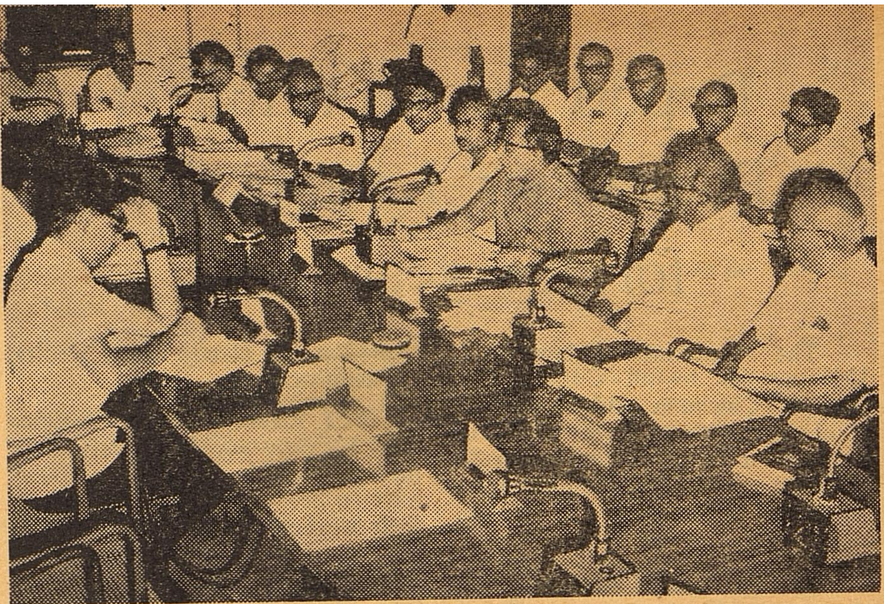
NEW DEAL FOR LABOUR



Thiru R. V. Subrahmaniam Adviser is seen presiding over meeting of the Regional Board of E. S. I. Corporation

ADVISER'S CALL TO LABOUR OFFICERS

The 14th Annual Meeting of the Officers of the Labour Dept. was held at Ooty this year, on 18th May. Thiru R.V. Subramaniam presided. He reminded the Labout Dept. Officers that during President's Rule, when there are no elected representatives to speak for any section of the people, the responsibilities of Officers had increased and they had to act with care in discharging their obligations bearing the interests of the people in mind. They should not give any room for criticism to be levelled against the administration. He further added that their work was to see that the welfare of the particular sector of society which was entrusted to them is truly looked after. He assured the officers that the Government would not intervene in their routine duties unless otherwise called for and action at the lower level was not effective. He also stressed that the Officers should discharge their duties without fear or favour.

He appreciated the work done by the officers in bringing down the number of work stoppages in the State particularly after the imposition of President's Rule. He also referred to the general policy of the Government of India and about the number of specific decisions taken to promote the welfare of the working class in accordance with the 20 Point Economic Programme. He referred to the latest enactments of the Government of India regarding Payment of Bonus, Lay-off, retrenchment and closure and appealed to the officers to enforce the enactments in letter and in spirit to further the welfare of the working class.

Referring to the implementation of the Scheme of workers' participation, one of the items in 20-Point Programme, he said that workers being an essential part of the production process the employers should be persuaded to form shop floor/plant level councils in industries. He also drew the attention of the meeting to the constitution of the State Level Apex Body and the Standing Committee of the Apex Body to deal with major problems hampering industry.

About plantation workers, many of them are suffering for a long time, he said that the conditions of these workers were far from the normal and that some of the planters do not implement the policy of the Government and to remove such mismanagement it was for the officers to take cognisance of the actual state of affairs and take remedial measure by strict enforcement of the relevant statutory provisions.

STEEP FALL IN MANDAYS LOST

There has been a steep reduction in the number of mandays lost following various measures taken by the Centre and States since the declaration of emergency to promote industrial harmony and peace with a view to increasing production and productivity.

The figures of mandays lost due to lockouts and strikes which stood at 17.10 million in the first half of 1975 came down to 4.46 million recording a sharp fall of 74% in the second half of the year. Another significant feature of the post-emergency period has been that there was no strike in railways, ports and docks, defence and other Central undertakings.

While comparing mandays lost during the first four months of 1976 with the corresponding period of 1975, the decline in the mandays lost was 83.83%. The fall was still sharper in the case of public sector, being 93.22%. The private sector accounted for a decrease of 82.99%. The number of mandays lost during the first four months of 1976 were 2.34 million of which the public sector accounted for 0.03 million.

Out of the 633 industrial establishments where the scheme of workers participation has been introduced ; 383 are public sector units and 250 are private sector units. Tamil Nadu holds the second place in adopting the scheme virtually in all the units.

Strike Banned in Neyveli Lignite Corporation :

Any strike in connection with any industrial dispute in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been banned under the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules for six months from June 12.

Drive to collect ESI Contribution arrears :

The Regional Board of the ESI Corporation at a meeting presided over by the Adviser to the Governor, Thiru R.V. Subramaniam, has decided to launch a special drive in Tamil Nadu to collect arrears of ESI contributions due from the employers, which amounts to rupees one crore and to expedite steps to extend the ESI benefits to the new sectors which would cover about one lakh workers in hotels,

restaurants, shops, cinemas, newspaper establishments, motor transport undertakings etc.

Labour Welfare Trainees to get Stipend :

The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board which met under the presidentship of Thiru R.V. Subramaniam, Adviser to the Governor of Tamil Nadu, has approved the proposal to pay a stipend of Rs. 30/- a month to the trainees in the labour welfare centres in Tamil Nadu, commencing from the present batch.

The Labour Welfare Board has also approved the proposal to construct holiday homes and multi-storeyed building for its office and an Annexe at the T.B. Sanatorium at Tambaram, exclusively for industrial workers.

The other proposals approved were :

—purchase of a film projector for the board to exhibit films for the workers ;

—provision of medical care to the children in the existing labour welfare centres so as to bring them under the " health umbrella."

—provisions of reading rooms in Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai where journals and periodicals will be made available to workers and their children ; and

—provision of employment to housewives of workers on a cottage industry basis in the manufacture of articles like toys, garments and baskets etc.

Refresher Course for Transport Labour Welfare Officers :

At a high level official meeting which was addressed by the Secretaries to Government, Labour & Employment Department and Transport Department, it was decided to hold a special refresher course for labour welfare officers of all transport undertakings in Taiml Nadu at Madras and also to implement the statutory provisions of the labour laws.

New Handloom Panel

A committee to suggest suitable legislation to protect the interests of handloom weavers in the State has been set up with Thiru P. Lakshmanan, Special Deputy Commissioner of Labour, as its Chairman and Thiru S. Arultharumperumal, Deputy Director (Textiles) and Thiru V. Balaraman, Assistant Commissioner of Labour as members.

The Committee will undertake a tour of all the districts and in particular the handloom weaving centres.

Wage cut to Weavers in Madurai—Restored :

It was brought to the notice of the Government that certain Master weavers in Madurai had imposed a cut in the wages of Handloom Weavers ranging from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 25/- per warp from 1-3-76 on the plea that there had been stagnation in the sale of handloom cloth. A large number of handloom weavers were affected by this reduction in wages.

Prompt action had been initiated by the officials to redress the grievances of the weavers. The Collector of Madurai had convened a meeting of the Master Weavers and Labour Leaders on 15th and 19th March, 1976. During the meetings the Master Weavers were instructed to restore the old wages and they had agreed to continue to pay the old wages without any reduction.

In order to make the Master Weavers pay the arrears of wages, a meeting of both the Master weavers and weavers was held at the office of the Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Madurai on 30-4-76 and a final agreement was reached. According to this agreement the Master Weavers have agreed to pay the arrears of wages to the workers *viz.*, the difference between the old wages and the reduced wages paid till 19-3-76.

Deposit-linked Insurance for all Workers: President's Ordinance

The Government have announced the deposit linked insurance scheme for workers covered by Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund. It will provide protection to 6.02 lakhs members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme and 78 lakh members of the Employees Provident Fund at preesnt.

An ordinance has been promulgated by the President Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, today to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957, and the Income Tax Act, 1962. This Ordinance will be called the Labour Provident Fund Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976.

It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

The scheme provides for that in the event of the demise of a worker while in service, the person(s) eligible to receive provident fund balance, would be entitled to an additional payment, equivalent to the average balance in the provident fund of the worker during the preceding three years subject o a maximum of Rs. 10,000.

In order to get benefit of the scheme, the workman will have to keep a minimum balance of Rs. 1,000 in the Provident Fund, but he will not be required to pay any premium for the benefit of such insurance cover.

The premium will be paid, in the shape of an additional contribution, by the employer and the Central Government in the ratio of 2:1. This premium will not be treated as perquisites for purposes of Income Tax Act and thus this premium will be free of income tax. The income of the deposit linked insurance fund is also exempt from Income Tax and Wealth Tax Acts.

For the purpose of determining the provident fund balance, the sum total of contribution by the employees and the employer due during the relevant period, whether paid or unpaid to the fund, together with the interest therein will be taken into account.

The collections comprising the contributions will be funded separately in two deposit-linked insurance funds, one for the Employees' Provident Fund and another for the Coal Mines Provident Fund. These funds will be administered by the Board of Trustees of two provident funds.

Payments under the scheme will be made in the form of deposits in the savings bank account of any nationalised bank and will be protected against attachment.

Any establishment having a deposit linked insurance scheme or any of the compulsory schemes, where employees are not required to pay any premium and if the benefits under those schemes are more favourable than those under this scheme will be entitled to seek exemption from any or all of the provisions of the scheme.

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FOR ONE YEAR SINCE LAST JULY OUR COUNTRY IS FREE FROM SMALL POX

ANYONE REPORTING A SMALL POX CASE WILL GET A REWARD OF Rs. 1,000 BUT STILL THERE IS NO CASE!

HERE IS THE DRAMATIC STORY OF NATIONWIDE ERADICATION OF SMALL POX

It is a year since the country was declared amsllpox-free on July, 5. 1975. Periodic searches and declaration of reward of Rs. 1,000, despite, no smallpox case has yet been discovered in the country. This achievement of zero incidence of smallpox is the first stage of eradication of the disease. If no indigenous smallpox case is detected for a period of two years, after the last case, the country will claim to have eradicated smallpox. This is truly a remarkable achievement, virtually a " miracle " as mentioned by Director General, World Health Organisation. The Union Minister of Health and Family Planning, Dr. Karan Singh, compared the success with " nuclear explosion " or " launching of a satellite " in the country. Some factors that played an important role to achieve the target, smallpox zero, are discussed below :

Epidemiology Considerations

The epidemiology of smallpox indicates the ease with which the disease can be brought under control as compared to other communicable diseases.

In case of small pox, there is no human carrier stage of epidemiological importance as against the existence of this problem regarding diptheria, typhoid, etc. There is no recognised animal reservoir of the disease as it is found in case of rabies. There is no insect vector as in the case of malaria. Single attack of small pox is the rule, and the case is infective only for three weeks, whereas it takes long time to make leprosy and tuberculosis case non-infective. The rash involves exposed surface of the body and in about 85 per cent of the cases clinical diagnosis is straight forward, whereas in malaria, tuberculosis, gastro-enteritis, help of the laboratory becomes necessary in most of the cases. A para-medical assistant is able to report a smallpox case and initiate action to interrupt the transmission of the disease.

India is now self-sufficient in the production of freeze-dried smallpox vaccine to meet her requirements. Vaccine produced conforms to the international standard. The four vaccine producing centres are located at Patwadangar (Uttar Pradesh), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Guindy (Tamil Nadu) and Belgaum (Karnataka). The administration of vaccine with bifurcated needle is relatively simple and has now replaced the traditional rotary lancet and scalpe. The bifurcated needle is used throughout the country now.

Strategy for smallpox eradication

Mass vaccination was the main technique adopted during 1969, when the National Smallpox Eradication Programme was launched in the country. The procedure has no doubt reduced the incidence of the disease but was found to be inadequate for eradication of smallpox. Vaccination is a defensive approach to the problem. During the intensive campaign an offensive strategy was adopted which was to search for small pox cases followed by containment of the detected outbreaks. In this approach, persons harbouring variola virus were identified and immune barrier was created to prevent transmission ofthe disease. Containment measure against the outbreak of smallpox was more effective when the disease was detected soon after the onset of first case. In 1974, there were 1,89,003 cases of small pox whereas in July 1975, zero incidence has been achieved. This proves the validity of the strategy adopted. Many innovations were introduced to locate each and every case and organise fast and adequate containment measures.

Management of the Intensive Campaign

The campaign against smallpox is a fine example of close and active cooperation and coordinatio between various organisations lik W.H.O., Government of India, Stat Government voluntary organisations public sectors, private companies and the general public. The cooperation was ensured by involving all the personnel from the planning stage to the implementation and from the headquarters level to the periphery. **Indeed, smallpox eradication owes a debt to various workers who belong to departments other than health.** Periodic meetings were held at different levels for review of the progress, orientation of the staff, formulation of future operation and supply of required materials. One of the keys to the fantastic progress has been the emphasis on supervision and training. Supervisors felt an obligation to field workers to brief them and whenever required procedures were modified.

Mobility of the Personnel

Mobility of the personnel involved in the programme is one of the important factors for achieving the desired result. This was ensured by supplying the necessary vehicles (jeeps and motor cycles) and meeting the required **POL** expenditure. **WHO supplied 259 jeeps and 289 motor cycles during 1973-75. Whenever it was necessary, motor launch, boats and elephants were hired to search the inaccessible and remote areas.** District health officials were assisted with funds to supplement their budget provision for POL of the vehicles for supervision of the different activities.

Continuity of the Campaign

In 1973, the campaign was initially planned for three months, *i.e.*, October to December, 1973. But, when the campaign was in progress, it was decided to continue it till the ultimate objective is achieved. This important decision proved responsible for achieving the target.

Though zero incidence of smallpox has been achieved on July 5, 1975, the campaign is still being continued. This tempo will be maintained for a period of two years when the international commission is likely to visit the country for the assessment.

The entire dramatic event of smallpox eradication is indeed a classic example of what can be achieved if there is a coordination and co-operation within the country and in the international community.

Youth for Development Programme Gains Momentum in Tamil Nadu

BETTER CLIMATE CREATED FOR YOUTH SOCIAL SERVICE

UNIVERSITY TAKES UP LEADERSHIP TRAINING FOR VOLUNTEERS

"He is a kid ; why saddle him with responsibilities ?" is a question often heard in the West. Every effort is being made in Europe and America to extend the period of schooling so that boys and girls may feel free to enjoy life for as long as possible. It also enables them to equip themselves better for their future life and work. This is possible in countries and societies where the adult population forms a significant majority and where it has had the benefit of education and can afford a number of facilities to the minority of young people. But, in our country, alas the reverse is the case.

Youth constitutes a majority of India's population. At the level of those above forty years of age, the percentage of literacy is quite low. It is also not possible for a minority of the population to take care of vast masses of teenagers and young adults. **The youth of India, therefore, have a dual role to play. They have to seek avenues for their own development as well as the development of society as a whole...** Since eighty per cent and more of our people still live in the villages, rural development has to be given priority. The present-day trend by which educated youth migrate from the villages to the towns and cities, has to be reversed, if rural India has to grow and prosper.

Social Service Programmes in which educated youth participate, have been introduced by a number of Universities in recent years. An element of 'development' and the 'Creation of permanent Community Assets' were the special features of the Youth against Famine Campaign launched jointly by the Governments of India and the States, the Universities and many non-official organisations during the summer of 1973. Over 65,000 young men and women participated in about 750 camps throughout this country. The good work they put in then won all-round praise.

In the succeeding years it was Youth for Development Campaign. For instance in 1973, from the 10th of May, eleven camps were held in Tamil Nadu, in almost as many districts. The villages selected were mostly in the interior areas. Each camp was for ten days. About 300 students drawn from all the Universities in the State participated in the campaign. Working side by side with them will be a couple of hundred non-students rural youth.

Construction of roads linking the villages to the main road, formed the main project work in Embalam (N. Arcot District), Illode and Muthampalayam (S. Arcot), Athanur Ammankovil (Salem) and Kilanilakkottai (Pudukkottai). In Nandimangalam near Chidambaram , the only road that will enable children from the Harijan Colony to go to school during the rainy season was built. Hundreds of compost pits were dug in Chonchalpalayam village (Salem). Desilting of a mile-long channel that is used for irrigation and drinking water purposes was the project in Paramagudi-Venthoni (Ramnad). Eight big community wells were cleaned by the students with local help in Chinnamanur (Madurai). Cleaning up an irrigation canal engaged the campus in Kottur-Vattar (Thanjavur) The channel connecting Kilapavoor and Melapavoor was put in proper shape in Tirunelveli district.

All these projects have been identified with the help of the Panchayat Commissioners and the Panchayat Presidents who have shown great enthusiasm in welcoming the campaign. Village communities contributed, in cash and kind, to provide simple food and accommodation to the students.

While the physical work in the projects site was for four hours daily, the students devoted four hours in the evening for implementing an educational programme. They had talks, debates, discussions, role plays and film shows on a wide variety of topics ranging from the removal of rural indebtedness to the 'Role of Youth in National Development.' Besides these, they also conducted household survey on a random-sample basis to obtain a fairly accurate picture of the conditions in the village. Social education work also formed part of their daily schedule.

A unique feature of the current campaign in Tamil Nadu was the fact that village school teachers and headmasters and not college lecturers or professors — were the camp organisers. They had completed a three-day orientation and training camp in Gandhigram. Because these teachers are in day-to-day contact with the villagers and they also know their needs and abilities, these camp organisers were able to get more support from the local population and authorities than that by an outside lecturer. Having identified themselves with the life of the village, it was also possible for them better to explain the significant features of the village scene to the students and make the latter appreciate the need for their participation in the drama of rural development.

Through these camps, it is hoped that the students will learn to perform constructive tasks. The campaign will help them to develop positive and healthy attitudes. It will supplement their academic education by bringing them face to face with the realities of the rural situation. Their social awareness will have increased and the democratic spirit instilled in them. The barriers between student and non-student youth will be at least to some extent, broken down.

It is also expected that the programme will be useful for discovering the latent potential among the volunteers with a view to getting some of them more actively involved in rural development projects for longer periods.

The Tamil Nadu experiment may well prove to be the forerunner of some excellent programmes for participation by students and teachers in schemes for rural development, throughout the country

This year, the University had achieved a total target of 3,526 campers as against the minimum target of 3,318 fixed by the Government of Tamil Nadu, within the total budget sanctioned for the special camping programme.

Cattle Survey :

A special feature of this year's activity in NSS is the involvement of the NSS volunteers in undertaking a study of the cattle problem in Madras City. A special committee has been constituted by the Vice-Chancellor to take up the random sample survey of the cattle population of one ward in each of the 12 circles of the Madras Corporation as a part of the YADD Programme, with the help and guidance from the Departments of Economics and Statistics of the University. A pilot study has been conducted and a pre-tested question naire was distributed to the NSS volunteers from the 3rd week of May to go into the areas for conducting the survey.

20 Point Programme

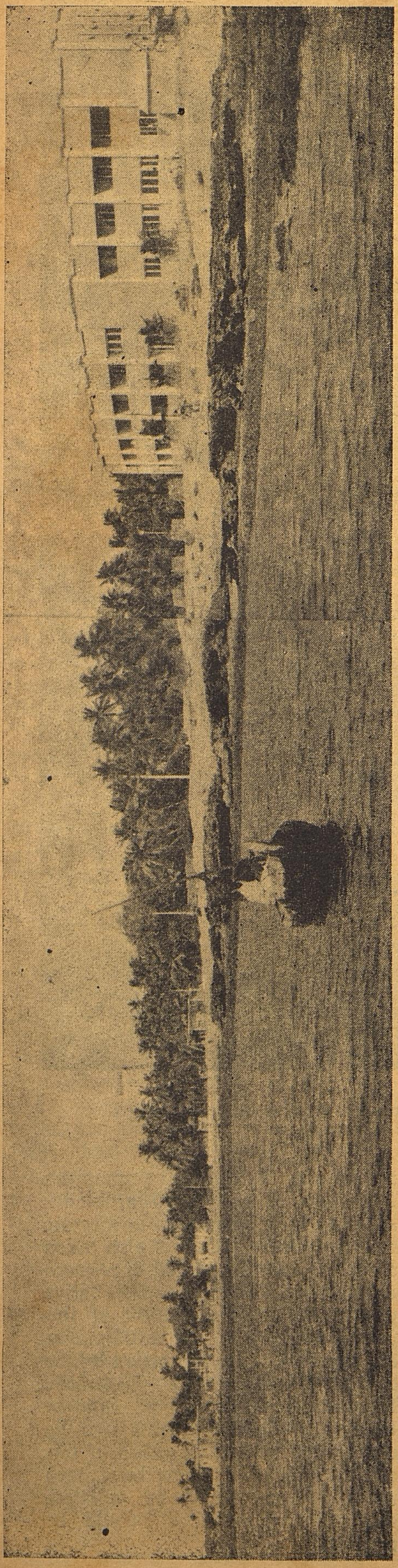
In keeping with the Government policy of implementing the 20 Point Economic Programme, the NSS teachers and students in the course of their actual work, were involved in the role of motivating the community in bringing together various sections of rural population in eradication of the social evils and in the general improvement of the economic conditions.

The NSS student leaders were exposed, through discussions and seminars, the ways and means of relieving rural indebtedness. They were given enough publicity materials for distribution among the population folk and were encouraged to have as many informal meetings as possible, through regular visits to the villages as well as special camping programme.

Kancheepuram Pachaiyappa's College Students at Thiruppukkuzhi and Baluchetti Chatram

Evaluation :

All the 59 colleges implementing the NSS programmes have been requested to assess the work done by the volunteers during this year under NSS. An evaluation design has been worked out and pre-tested. The questionnaires have been constructed to include the elements of the quantified achievements through various projects, the social awareness created among the students, quantum of motivation, the impact of the NSS Scheme on the student community as a whole and the community's awareness to their own problems, so as to help themselves in meeting their problems. Care is also taken to assess the educational experience that the volunteers could derive out of the implementation of this programme. The questionnaires are expected to be completed by the colleges through the Principals, Programme Officers, NSS Student Leaders, Non-Nss students and the community leaders (for each of this category separate forms have been used). These would be collated, analysed and a report would be prepared. *



RAMESHWARAM POISED FOR DEVELOPMENT AS ANOTHER TOURIST BEACH RESORT

The Tamil Nadu Government is considering proposals to develop the beaches of Rameshwaram to make it a beach-oriented holiday resort. If it is fully developed, it will become one of the major beach resorts in the world and attract tourist traffic because of its proximity to Sri Lanka.

Rameshwaram is known as one of the important pilgrim centres in India because of the Ramanathaswamy temple located there. The place is also associated with the Ramayana legend.

The Rameshwaram Island abounds in coconut groves, and coral reefs. It is an ideal place for establishing a Marine Park also. There are a number of islands near Rameshwaram which could also be tapped for the promotion of tourism. Swimming, surf riding, boating and trekking can also be developed as other attractions.

There is also a comprehensive plan for development of Mamallapuram as an international beach resort. The plan is based on the recommendations of the UNDP Team which visited Mamallapuram in 1972. This scheme envisages beautification of monument area. The beach area between Madras and Mamallapuram and to the East of Buckingham Canal is to be protected as a national park area encouraging rural and fishermen activities. The State Government has, therefore, banned any new constructions and building developments in this area.

YOUTH HOSTELS

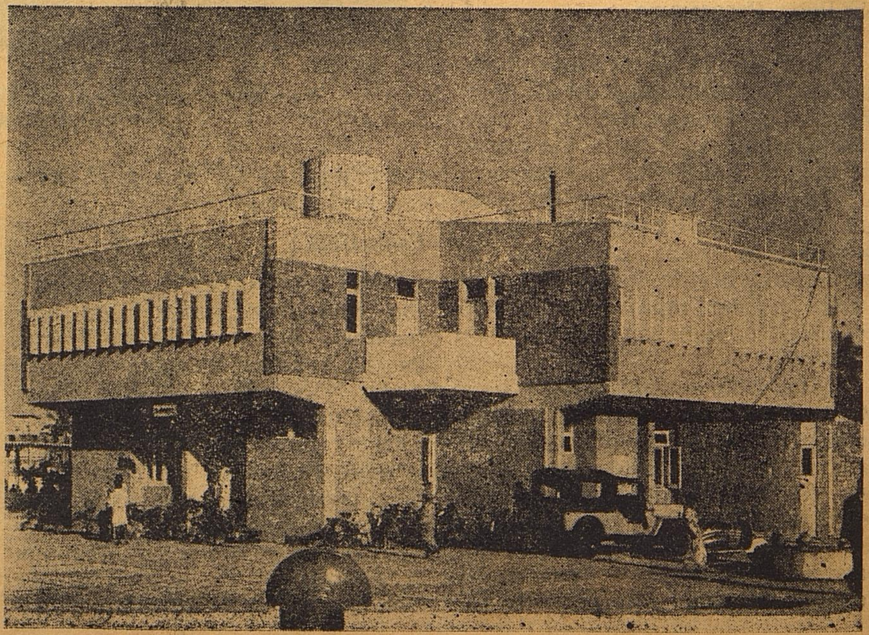
With a view to encouraging student travellers, a youth hostel has been set up at Madras with the assistance of the Central Government which caters to the needs of youth tourists.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has a chain of tourist bungalows at Tiruchi, Madurai, Kodaikanal, Tiruchendur, Kanyakumari, Yercaud and Oooty, which caters to the needs of middle income tourists.

The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation has also opened cottages at Mamallapuram. It has plans to construct a hostel complex there and establish tourist bungalows at other important places in the State like Chidambaram, so that the youth travellers and middle income tourists could visit such centres.

Action is also being taken to have youth hostels in all District Headquarters.

Youth Hostel, Adyar



THE TRIUMPH OF VIRTUE
GREAT ARE THE VIRTUES OF FAMILY PLANNING
FOR THE SMALL FAMILY IS THE BASIS FOR HAPPY HOMES
AND A STRONG PROSPEROUS NATION
THE SMALL FAMILY IS THE NORM
IT WILL DO YOU NO HARM
...FAMILY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Govt of Tamilnadu.

Regd. No. M. 8676-A

THE PRIME MINISTER'S

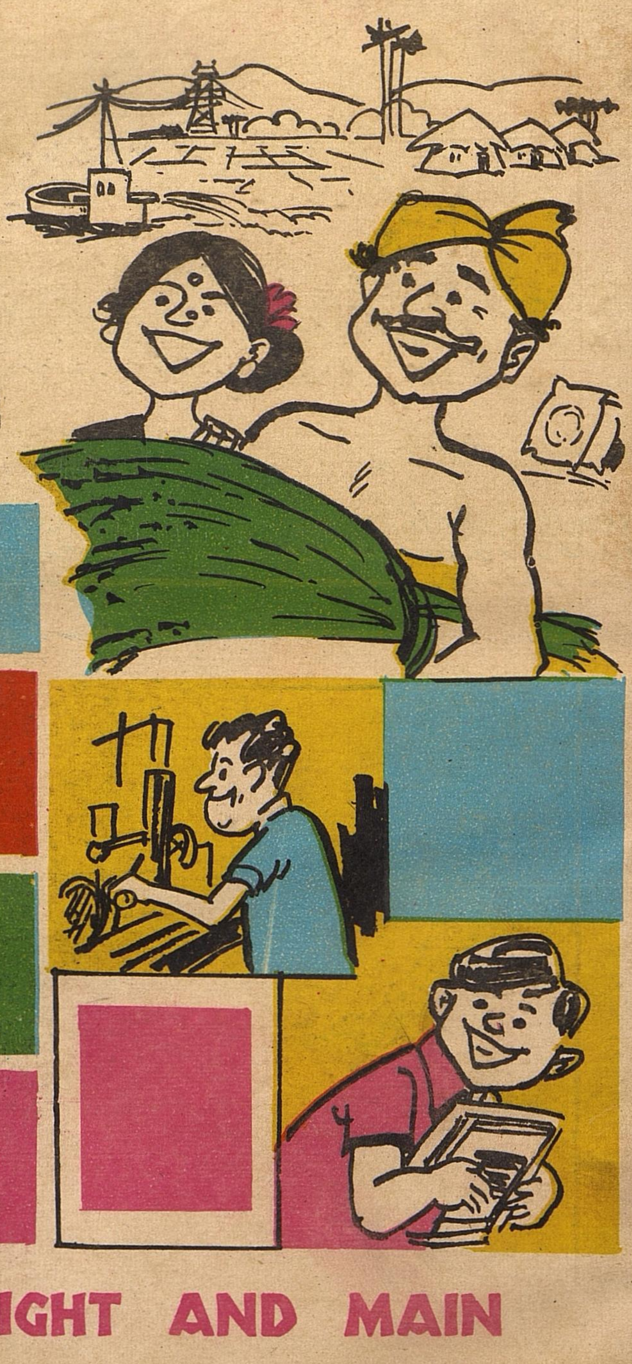
20 POINT PROGRAMME

IS A BLUE PRINT FOR PROGRESS

IN THE FARM

IN THE FACTORY

IN THE CAMPUS



WORK IT WITH MIGHT AND MAIN

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